THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 70 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.... 25

Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York, last Evening at 145.

## CITY ITEMS.

### To Capitalists.

Oil! Oil!! Oil!!! Any party having ready money to invest, may learn how to do so in the manufacture of a new Oil, where the profits are from *fifty to one hundred per cent.* The article is superior to anything now before the public.

Large or small means required according to territory.

The proprietor, James Lockett, may be found at the Monongahela House, corner Smithfield and Water streets, for a few days, where full particulars will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1865.

### Teacher Wanted.

Wanted immediately a teacher of Classics (Greek and Latin) and Higher Mathematics. Must be a single gentleman and a good scholar. Apply at the book store of Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh, from two to three o'clock, p. m.

### President Lincoln, and Cabinet.

Carpenter's great picture, painted at the "White House," will remain at 84 Fifth street, but a few days longer. Open day and evening.

### Sale of Coal and Furnace Lands.

By reference to advertisement on second page, it will be seen that 7,000 acres of oil, coal and furnace lands will be sold at public auction, in Greenup county, Ky., on Monday, the first day of May. Here is a rare chance for bargains.

### Carpenter's Great Painting.

"The Emancipation Proclamation," will remain at 84 Fifth street, for this week only. Open day and evening.

### Email De Paris.

The wonderful skin enamel sold at Fleming's drug store.

### The Financial as Related to the Military Situation.

The New York *Commercial's* money article says: The approach to peace has been steady, and the prospect has been so well considered and provided for that it is felt that the uncertainties consequent upon the change to peace are much less than those we have experienced during the war. This improved confidence has produced a marked strength in the price of stocks. It is agreed that peace will be attended by the emigration of large amounts of money to the South for the purchase of cotton, naval stores and tobacco, which, it is said, will create a scarcity and consequent dearness of money, discouraging stock speculation and putting down prices.

This is doubtless a natural tendency, comparatively remote, however, in its natural operation, subject to many checks and modification by possible contingencies. If, for instance, gold should fall below 140, the purchasing power of the currency would be largely increased, and we should have virtually much more money; which would largely compensate for the withdrawal of currency to the South.

Again, the South is in need of commodities more than money, and the produce purchased there will be paid for in goods rather than money. The trade with the South, indeed, will be simply an exchange of commodities, the only currency being that for the raising of the transactions, and that want will not be immediately supplied, and when supplied will be in a large extent provided for by the formation of local national banks.

The money article of the New York *Time* says:

"The change of situation and of confidence is the result of victory and the near approach to the end of the rebellion. The revolution in the views and reasoning of a large portion of the Stock Exchange in respect to the reception of peace itself, and its probable influence upon trade, commerce, and inland transportation, is briefly but emphatically told in the facts that, while gold is down to par, the stocks most immediately dependent upon the course of business after the Southern ports are all reopened, the blockade closed, and the planting States made free to let out their large reserves of cotton, and to replenish their exhausted supplies of merchandise and provisions from the North and West, have gone up ten per cent. The bulk of railway and canal and coal transportation is now to be performed, while the expenses of the companies engaged therein, by the fall in gold, are to be greatly economized. The finances of these companies, as a rule, are unembarrassed."

### Late News Items.

What to do with all the prisoners and deserters is a perplexing question to our authorities, and there is an army of prisoners encamped at City Point, consuming no small quantities of rations, and not over disposed to return to the flag of Jeff. Davis. As for the deserters they are being hired by the farmers of Maryland Pennsylvania, and the more distant States, at prices ranging from eight to ten dollars per month, Government paying their fare to where they desire to go.

The boiler of the Missouri Iron Works, Wheeling, exploded on Monday. Four men were injured, two dangerously.

Six homicides occurred in Louisville, in a single day last week, including the killing of a white substitute by a negro soldier, and the fatal shooting of one Thomas McDaniel by Major Farmer, his father-in-law.

A great mistake seems to have been made in assigning Good Friday, the 14th inst., as the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter. If the commemoration was intended to have been four years to the day and hour after our flag was struck to the rebels, the 13th inst. should have been the day chosen. All remember that Major Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter on April, which in 1861 fell on Saturday. The almanacs and newspapers all prove this.

A great many men whom the tyrannical rebel conscription has for three years driven from the face of day and forced to hide and skulk like felons, assured by the success of the Union forces and the Star Spangled Banner, have ventured once more to show themselves among their fellows.

An immense number of Confederate coupon bonds, with the coupons all registered and signed, were thrown into the streets of Richmond during the recent evacuation. They were picked up by everybody who had any inclination to subject themselves to that trouble, and can be purchased from the boys for a very insignificant sum.

The Richmond *Whig* of Monday says that whatever may be the fate of the Constitutional amendment, it is as certain as sunrise, that slavery in Virginia is dead. A National Bank of the United States is to be at once established in Richmond, where U. S. stocks will be sold at the rates established in Northern cities. More than half of General Pickett's Division has been brought in or captured, and the country between Richmond and Amelia Court House is said to be full of Confederate soldiers, nearly all of whom are Virginians, making their way home.

The *Herald's* Washington special says there is the best authority for the statement that Gen. Smith and the rebel trans-Mississippi army is ready to surrender. The State is ready to come back.

Secretary Seward's injuries have assumed a serious character. If the danger of erysipelas is passed medical men fear that owing to his inability to take solid food he cannot repair the waste of his vitality in time to meet the coming warfare with death.

Prominent rebels, (probably Judge Campbell and Mr. Hunter,) are soon expected in Washington, in connection with the business of restoration. Secretary Seward's condition is such as to make it necessary that conferences on the subject should be held there.

It is rumored that the President will call an extra session of Congress.

The *World's* Washington special, of Monday says: "It was reported last night that Johnston had surrendered on the same terms granted to Lee."

John B. Rice is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, with the prospect of having no opposition.

Major Atherton Hough Stevens, Jr., one of the gallant officers of the United States service Major E. E. Graves being the other, both of Major General Weitzel's staff, were the first to achieve the immortal honor of first raising the colors of their country over the rebel capital. Major Stevens is a native of Cambridge, near Boston, Mass., where he was born in the year 1826, and in consequently thirty-nine years of age, his birth-day occurring yesterday, the 2d of April.

John Overton, one of the wealthiest men of Tennessee, who lately came into our lines at Memphis, has returned to his plantation in the vicinity of Nashville. This man was one of the chief supporters of the rebel cause in this city, and has contributed millions of dollars to its support. When the rebellion broke out, he proffered all his vast resources to the rebel Governor, Isham Harris, to aid the Confederacy, besides extending all his influence in the same direction. Such men, returning to a tardy and merely passive allegiance, ought to have every dollar of their property confiscated by the Government they have striven so earnestly to overthrow. In the present instance, it may be gratifying to know that the General commanding the Department has made known to the individual above mentioned, that the simple act of taking the amnesty oath cannot, in his case, be considered as reinstating him in the rights of citizenship under the old flag.

### A Scene in Richmond Since the Capture.

A correspondent relates the following: Here, in the House of Delegates, only yesterday, as an eye witness tells us, occurred a scene that it would be criminal not to describe. A well dressed, well educated, every way respectable looking man, named J. Morris Chester, strolled into the House, and with the natural desire every *habitue* of the Capitol at Washington has observed a hundred times, straightway seated himself in the Speaker's chair. His business in Richmond was to write—in fact he was a correspondent of Forney's Philadelphia *Press*—and so he began writing.

Presently a rebel officer, just captured and out on parole, Lieut. Butler by name, son of the rebel cavalry General Butler, passed the door, and saw the correspondent writing. The outrage to the Speaker's chair (I have neglected to mention that Mr. Chester is as black as a coal, and accompanies the negro troops) was too much for Lieut. Butler's blood. Assaulting the plantation air, he shouted: "Get out of there, you d—d nigger!" The negro sat perfectly unmoved, and continued his letter (which I sincerely hope was a good one) for the Philadelphia *Press*. The wrathful rebel shouted again, and showered down abusive epithets. The negro wrote on. At last, Lieutenant Butler thought it wise, after the established plantation fashion, to proceed further; and with renewed orders to the "d—d nigger" to get out, he undertook to seize him by the collar.

In an instant the negro, Chester, straightened up out of the chair of the Speaker of the House of Delegates of the ancient commonwealth of Virginia, and, duly mindful of the motto of the State, dealt a splendid right hander full between Butler's eyes, which sent the rebel sprawling down the aisle. Then, with an eye to business, which (I specially call Col. Forney's attention to the point,) deserves an increase of salary, the negro resumed the seat of the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and continued his letter to the Philadelphia *Press*!

Meanwhile the rebel recovered from his sudden confusion, and in a wonderful rush of wrath, went foaming to the nearest officer, "Lend me your sword till I cut the d—d nigger heart and liver out!" shouted he. The officer responded the officer—he cried he was a Yankee, if not from Boston itself—" but if you want to try a fair fight, I'll have a ring made for you here, and you shall." There's no interference."

"You'll get more damnably thrashed," he pleasantly added, "than ever you were in your life before." The lieutenant Butler considered it wise to retire with his swollen eyes; and the negro wrote on, in the chair of the Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State of Virginia.

### Historic Lesson.

To put down the most criminal conspiracy the world has ever seen, we sent forth the flaming sword—but now having vanquished the guilty traitors, it is graceful and magnanimous to tender the olive branch. Having got possession of their political metropolis, it may be instructive to recall the memorable entrance of the allied sovereigns into Paris in 1814, and to trace the steps of their demeanor after they obtained full control of the capital of the fallen Emperor.

"History," says Lord Jeffrey, "records no instance of greater magnanimity, prudence and forbearance—of counsels more firm—of galanty more generous—of moderation more dignified, than the proclamations of Alexander of Russia and his illustrious ally, when they first met in Paris on his arrival—his address to the senate—were both conceived in the very highest spirit of humanity and wisdom. They have all the spirit, the courtesy, the generosity of the age of chivalry; and all the mildness and benignity of philosophy. The disciples of Fenelon could not have conducted himself with more amiableness and grandeur; and the fabulous hero of that lofty and polished monarch has been equalled by a Russian monarch in the first flush and tumult of victory. The sublimity of the scene, indeed, and the merit of the actors, were fully appreciated if we do not recollect that they were arbitrary sovereigns who had been trained to control their own feelings, rather than the rights of mankind;—who had been disturbed on their hereditary thrones by the wanton aggression of a military usurper, and by his mercy—and had seen their territories wasted, their people butchered, and their capitals pillaged by his orders, which, had it failed, chained to his den, and upon whose capital and people they might now repay the insults which had been offered to theirs. They judged and pardoned accordingly, however; and they bore their forbearance and singular moderation they not only put their adversaries in the wrong, in the eyes of all Europe, but made their own part appear little and ferocious in comparison; and while overbearing all opposition by superior force and irresistible resolution, they paid due honor to the valor by which they had been resisted, and gave no avoidable offense to that pride and spirit which might have presented the greatest of all obstacles to their success."

The St. Louis *Dispatch* makes the following summary of the railroad enterprises now in progress in that State:

It is an interesting and most significant fact that there is more railroad building going on at this moment in Missouri than in any other State in the Union. The Pacific Road is being extended to Kansas City, and will be wholly completed and in full operation by the first of January next. Missouri is to be traversed, running extended to the Iowa line; the Western Branch of the North Missouri, formerly called the Missouri Valley Road, is being pushed from Hannibal, in Randolph county, through the fertile and productive counties of Chariton, Carrol, Ray, Clay, and Platte, to Leavenworth; the Platte Country Road is being extended from St. Joseph northward to the Iowa boundary. In addition to these roads now being actively pushed forward, there are in contemplation the Chillicothe & Brunswick Railroad, leading from Brunswick on the Missouri River to Chillicothe and the Mississippi & Missouri, to Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. Outside the State, but still destined to be feeders of its railroad system are the Kansas City and Fort Scott Road, the Leavenworth and Pawnee Road, and a road leading from Kansas City through Lawrence to the west bank of the Missouri River. In short we overlook the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Road, the work on which is for the time suspended, but destined to be resumed before this year has passed, the important road shall be carried into the Indian country.

THE AMENDMENT ABOLISHING SLAVERY.—The *Times* has received, from a distinguished gentleman of New York, the following extract of a letter received by him from a prominent citizen of North Carolina, formerly a slaveholder, and now a warm and zealous friend of the Union cause, which eloquently expresses the sentiment of the great body of the Union men of the Southern States:

"In the name of all that is sacred, prevail upon the leading men of the country to urge the adoption of the amendment abolishing slavery and thereby to place beyond cavil the abolition of slavery. If they have any love for their country, let them ratify the last amendment to Congress, and destroy the lingering hope they many yet have of the perpetuation of slavery, and which is now preventing thousands from striving with manly hands and hearts for an honest and comfortable living. I am thoroughly, overwhelmingly convinced by contact with the people, that they are ready and willing for it. In fact, the act completed, will bring rejoicing; but so long as there is hope, uncertainty and insecurity will reign. The abolition of slavery, by the Constitutional ratification of the States, will strengthen the Union cause in North Carolina and Virginia, the present battle ground of the rebels. The gambler standing over the gaming table watches the turn of the cards to see if he has one dollar invested; destroy the game and he will cast about for a living by other means.

STILL ANOTHER ARMLESS SOLDIER—DISTRESSING STATEMENTS CONCERNING A WOUNDED MAN.—Mr. Alfred A. Stratton, of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., has called upon us this morning. Mr. S. is but 18 years of age, though very tall and well shaped, and has been a soldier in Company G, of the 177th New York Regiment, going to the seat of war in August, 1863. On the 18th of June, in the engagement below Petersburg, a solid shot took off both his arms above the elbow, and although for a time a great sufferer, he has recovered from his wounds, but is left, of course, in a most miserable and dependent condition. He is at present at the New England Rooms on Broadway, and would be glad to see his friends, or those who are friendly towards him.

Mr. S. states that there are four persons known to him who have suffered, during the war, the loss of both their arms. They are: Plunkett of Massachusetts, Dunphy of Rochester, N. Y., John H. Beary of Ohio, and himself. He further states that there is one other man (if what there is left of him may be called "a man") who is still more entitled to the consideration and charity of mankind than either of the persons above refered to, he being a Pennsylvania soldier whose name is unknown to our informant, but who, to his positive knowledge, on the same day when he himself was wounded, suffered the loss of both arms and both legs, and one eye, and is still alive to tell the story.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Detroit Board of Trade has issued a circular to all similar bodies in the loyal States and the British Provinces, asking the appointment of delegates to attend a convention to be held during the approaching summer, for the consideration of the following subjects, viz: commerce, finances, communications of transit from the West to the seaboard, reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces, and such other business as may come before the convention, not of a purely local or political character. Detroit is suggested as a central place for the convention.

Gen. Sherman, while reviewing his troops immediately after his interview with the President and the Lieutenant General, told them that he did not want any recruits to be incorporated with his brave men, to share their glory after all the hard fighting had been done, and that in a very few months, he expected to muster out one of the bravest armies that ever trod the earth.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1865. NO. 182.

## FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

French Tobacco Burned in Richmond.

$30,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed

National Banks to be Established There.

Internal Revenue Commissioner's Decision.

Jeff. Davis' Whereabouts.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

It has been ascertained that eight hundred hogsheads of tobacco, belonging to the French Government, were destroyed by the recent conflagration at Richmond.

A National Bank at Centralia, Illinois, with a capital of $50,000, and the Bank of Magnolia, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000, were established to-day.

The City Assessor of Richmond estimates the amount of property destroyed by the late fire at $30,000,000—this includes cotton, tobacco, &c.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that brokers and bankers coing the business of brokers are not subject to a tax upon their sales of Seven-thirty bonds, when the same are the property of the Government. Brokers, in such cases, are regarded assgents.

The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac will be established at Richmond in a few days. Provost Marshal General Patrick has already removed his office there.

No less than four national banks are in course of organization in Richmond. The first will be in operation in about ten days.

Reliable information has been received here that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet left Danville for Charlotte, North Carolina, on Monday night, in a special train. About one-half of the rebel Congress is also there. The most of the public records were removed there some weeks since.

Col. John S. Loomis, late Assistant Adjutant General of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury department, and assigned to duty under H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent of the 7th District of Columbus, and will proceed at once to Richmond and establish there a headquarters for forwarding and conducting the immense business of Treasury business in Southern Virginia.

The President's proclamation, declaring Southern ports as closed, is regarded by those acquainted with our foreign relations, as assuring the revocation by Great Britain of her recognition of belligerent rights. The Southern Confederacy—it appears from Lord J. Russell's recent speech, and from other sources, that the British Government have vindicated their concession of belligerent rights, by our proclamation blockade, asserting, that as we had thus recognized the Confederacy as belligerents, they were justified in doing so.

The statement that the President proposes to recognize the rebel Legislature of Virginia as the Government *de facto* of that State, is untrue. The President yesterday telegraphed to Governor Pierpont to come to Washington, in the hope that some means of peace between them, the object of which was to perfect a plan for the restoration of Governor Pierpont's government at Richmond.

Secretary Seward was more comfortable today than on yesterday.

## FROM RICHMOND.

Property Destroyed in the City.

Hospitals Taken Possession Of.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Review of Union Troops.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The aggregate value of property destroyed in Richmond, as near as can be judged from the figures above, they are far short of the truth, for a reason already stated, that real estate was not insured, and probably cannot much below the value it would have commanded in the market.

All the hospitals of Richmond have been taken possession of by the military authorities and are used for the care and comfort, equally, of the Federal and Confederate sick and wounded. A number of Confederate surgeons left in the city have been paroled to attend to the Confederate sick and wounded. The Chimborazo, Winder, Jackson and Howard's Grove hospitals, four of the principal hospitals, are used for the accommodation of the Federal wounded. Their accommodations are for about 21,000 beds, which accommodations were left entire by the Confederate authorities.

Libby prison is used as a receptacle for citizen prisoners, of whom quite a number are gathered there.

Manchester was not at all disturbed by the pillagers on Monday morning last; neither did the fire reach that Trans-James district. A pontoon bridge across the river now connects Richmond with Manchester, and we hope that business will soon revive and pervade both sections.

Churches of all the religious denominations, whose pastors remained in the city, were open yesterday, and services were conducted in them as usual in the presence of large crowds of officers and soldiers of the Union army. In the Episcopal churches the regular form of service was observed, with the single exception, of the prayer for the President of the Confederate States, as invented in the liturgy, which was made instead for all in authority. As the United States is the power in authority, the prayer for the President of the United States was of course implied if not said.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Richmond *Whig* of Monday contains a long account of a grand review on Saturday of the 2d Division, 24th Corps, by General Devens. It was witnessed by nearly the whole population, and passed off in a most creditable manner.

## LATEST FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, April 6.

By the steamer Liberty we have Havana advices to the 5th. The United States steamer Santiago De Cuba with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, had arrived there.

A party en route for Charleston arrived at Havana on the 4th.

The sentence of Arguilles which has been pronounced, is understood to be perpetual banishment from the island, fourteen years in the chain gang at Ceuta, in Africa, and a fine of $50,000.

The following blockade runners had sailed on the 1st., Lark, Dunleigh and Oval.

## A Soldier's Complaint Against the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The correspondence of the *Tribune* relates the sorrowful fact that a sick soldier in Newbern Hospital complains that it is only officers and others that are benefitted by the institutions of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; that whatever the poor soldiers get from these sources they have to pay for.

## THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan amount to $3,132 400. The largest single Western subscription was $150,000, from Cleveland, $100,000 from the First National Bank, Westchester, Pa., and the largest single Eastern subscription was $300,000, from New York, $200,000 from Boston, and $2,108 in individual subscriptions for sums under $100.

## French Conquest of Yucatan.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The *Herald's* Balize correspondence says: Four thousand of Maximillian's troops had reached La Sal, Yucatan, *en route for Bacalar* in order to attempt the complete conquest of Yucatan and the subjugation or extermination of the Marzenal or Maya Indians.

## FROM PERNAMBUCO.

NEW YORK, April 11.

Pernambuco advices received at the Merchants' Exchange state that the steamer Panama had arrived at the port, bringing the news of Flores having taken possession of Montevideo. No date given. There was a grand procession and illumination at Pernambuco in consequence.

## Town Elections in Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.

The town elections in Essex county, show Union gains over last fall. The Union men will have a majority in the County Board.

## GRANT'S CAPTURES.

General Lee, Three Lieutenant-Generals, Seventeen Major-Generals and Sixty-one Brigadier-Generals Prisoners.

Number of Men Surrendered by Lee 22,000.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The *Herald* publishes a list of general officers surrendered by Lee. It comprises the General in Chief, three Lieutenant Generals, seventeen Major Generals and sixty-one Brigadier Generals. Among them are Anderson, Echols, Ewell, already a prisoner, Finnegan, Heth, Busbrod Johnson, Kershaw, Longstreet, Mahone, McCausland, Mesby, Ould, the Exchange Commissioner, Pemberton, Pickett, Rosser, Sorrell and Henry A. Wise. The number of men actually surrendered by Lee is from 20,000 to 22,000.

Within the past two weeks over 20,000 prisoners have been sent away from City Point, and a large number are still there.

## SHERMAN.

Johnston Attempting to Join Lee.

SHERMAN IN PURSUIT.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Letters from Goldsboro, the 7th say Johnston was retreating towards Virginia attempting to join Lee, and Sherman was after him.

## Admiral Farragut in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut, of the United States Navy, arrived in this city on this morning, from Fortress Monroe, and was received at the wharf by a large detachment of military, escorted by the Baltimore City Guards, the Mayor and Committee, and many citizens. The procession was then formed, and the Admiral was escorted to the Eutaw House, receiving on his way thither enthusiastic greetings from the citizens. The City Councils gave him a public dinner this afternoon. He leaves tomorrow for New York.

## FIGHT NEAR FAIRFAX C. H., VA.

The Rebels Defeated and Dispersed.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The *Post's* Washington special says a severe fight took place yesterday at Fairfax Court House, Va., between some Rebel troops sent out by Lee after the evacuation of Richmond and a portion of our forces under General Gregg. The rebels were defeated and dispersed.

## Moseby's Guerrillas Routed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Bulletin*:

WASHINGTON, April 11.

In engagement with Moseby's guerrillas took place yesterday, fourteen miles from this city. The guerrillas were badly beaten.

### Petersburg After the Evacuation.

A correspondent gives an account of his rambles through Petersburg since the evacuation, from which we make the following extract:

Entering Petersburg at the poorer quarter of the town, I at first met none but soldiers of the United States army, who were in large numbers. The blacks one meets in a newly-captured rebel town are very different beings from those they have been accustomed to see employed in non combatant capacities in the service of the United States. The latter fully maintain their self-respect and equal. Their carriage is a constant declaration of independence. He holds his head erect, and walks with jaunty step and firmness of purpose, taking his own time and route, yet conscious withdraw or out of the way when wanted. He never bows any more, unless it be a person of social acquaintance. With the negro fresh from rebel rule, the contrary is the case. He bows instinctively to every passer, with the old habits of savery too strong upon him to be cast off an hour, but with a lurking smile of satisfaction on the face which seems to say that a salute to the deliverer is, after all, a matter of comparatively little moment. The humble colored population learned to call the rebels "secesh" long before the end came in our hands. The negroes in Petersburg wear uniform and outlandish garments, giving them the true look of a people escaped from exile. They hang their heads like school-boys called up for punishment and aside and shuffle in their gait. Their laugh is boisterous and habitual with them. The lesson of freedom, however, is quickly learned, and in a few days they will be found walking with a more dignified manhood, and carry themselves as citizens, and not as serfs.

Pushing on with the churches for a landmark, I soon reached the principal street of the town, and found the white rebel citizens pleasant enough, the stores were closed, but around every doorway were groups of ragged gray clothing. Sometimes chatting with the Union soldiers, who by this time—for it was now nine o'clock—were in force on every sidewalk, all more frequently standing with their muskets in the left hand, talking with each other, and staring at the citizens. Mounted patrols who were constantly galloping at full speed through the jewel streets on mysterious missions, added to the life and importance enough for a whole squadron.

If the anonymous potentate who guides the course of the Times has any less really ingenious and original regard to make a paper which shall relieve its inventive powers from further effort for many years, let him take an early trip to Petersburg. In the presence of commonplace Union garments has prevailed for lately never since the days of Robinson Crusoe and any man may venture to array himself in daylight in such guise as he may. Every one of these proud rebels who clothes his rags in a form of service was observed, with the single exception, of the prayer for the President of the Confederate States, as invented in the liturgy, which was made instead for all in authority. As the United States is the power in authority, the prayer for the President of the United States was of course implied if not said.

The extraordinary character of the costumes of some of the younger men, who apparently aspire to be dandies, is most laughable. Yet the whole some citizen garb, as worn by the humblest of a Union cavalryman dashing past, with the immigrant remark that "Bem would have been worth a thousand on the first day," attracts one's notes your glance at his own sleazy gray coat, dollars for it in Richmond." From what observations I could make during my stay in the city, feeling, I should say that no dweller in that city regretted the fall of it since the secession of South Carolina, and that from the date most of them had been for several months contemplating out their old ones for the sake of economy.

The raiment of the negroes is a parody, among the latest and caricature upon what is supposed to be the fashion of the dress of their masters. Some of the elder colored men wear a virginal, draped that you expect every moment that the few remaining buttons will give way and the whole flattering mass of rags and streamers will fly to the winds. In the crowded streets of Petersburg, only a few of whom ventured out to-day, have survived the ordeals of the rebellion, in the manufacture of dress, much more successfully than their lords. Most of them dress plainly and simply, and very many in black. It has been impossible to keep up with the fashion as to bonnets, and an unfashionable bonnet is an absurdity,—so the fair daughters of Petersburg, with feminine tact, have discarded bonnets altogether, and wear instead a dark scoop hat, which I am not milliner enough to describe more definitely, which was in style three or four summers ago, but still frames gracefully and becomingly a pretty face.

I am compelled to say that there is very little loyal sentiment among the white residents of Petersburg. Perhaps there are only a few whole South more thoroughly imbued with rebel principles and more outspoken in their avowal, under all circumstances, than the venerable town on the Appomattox. Some of the citizens were not unwilling to talk with the invaders on matters of business, but would hesitate to avow their firm adhesion to the cause of the rebellion, their hatred for the Union and everything therewith connected, and their determination to fight out the contest until the Confederacy should achieve its independence. It should be remembered that these men were all slaveholders, and have already lost all their property, so that they risk nothing by the continuance of the war. Many of the soldiers of Lee's and Longstreet's veteran army speak very differently. I wish that I had time to recount to you fully some of my conversations with citizens of Petersburg, exhibiting, as they did, the most radical rebel-ellings of any community in the South. I shall distinguish the attempt, however, or reserve it in a future letter.

I mention that the negroes of both sexes and all ages received our forces with the most cordial welcome, and seemed wild with delight at the Yankees had come at last.

DEMONSTRATION AT ROCHESTER.—There was grand illumination in Rochester, Beaver county, on Monday evening, the like of which as never witnessed there before. Every house g being illuminated with gay colors, Chinese nterns, &c. A martial band paraded the eets, and two hundred shots were fired, by ch two young men, W. W. Johnston and ed. Beuchler, were seriously injured. Dr. nenbrink pronounced them in a critical ndition, their faces being seriously burnt h powder. The streets were lined with both es, who seemed to relish the scene to their rts' content. The affair passed off in good r, and with the exception of the accident red to, was a perfect success, and reflected t credit on those engaged in getting up the onstration.

## SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Proclamation by the President.

OUR MARITIME RELATIONS.

Privileges of United States War Vessels in Foreign Ports.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Another important Proclamation is issued to-day, as follows:—

*By the President of the United States of America.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS For some time past, vessels of war of the United States have been refused, in certain ports, privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the treaty of nations, at the safest time that vessels of war of the country in which the said privileges and immunities have been withheld, have enjoyed them fully and habitually, and whereas no public exigency exists which can be claimed to justify the same denial to them, by any one of said nations, of the customary naval rights which has heretofore been immemorially persisted in.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for the intelligence of the foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to have so refused, then and thenceforth the same privileges and immunities shall be refused in the ports of the said nations, of the same description, belonging to the Government of the United States, which shall continue till the war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries. The United States whatever claim or pretence may have existed heretofore, are now, at least, entitled to claim and concedeian entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

By the President: A. LINCOLN.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

## FROM GEORGIA.

Rebel Conscription Throughout the State.

Negroes Impressed Into the Service.

Consternation Among the Rebels.

Great Suffering and Destitution.

THE UNION FEELING STRONG.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The Savannah *Republican* has news from the interior of Georgia, that every man capable of bearing arms is being forced into the rebel army and the conscription is rigidly enforced. Not even members of Congress are exempt. Negroes are being employed or touched by the section of Louisiana. The new constitution of Louisiana declaring emancipation for the whole of the State, the military applies the proclamation to the part previously excepted. It does not allow representation for the freed people, but leaves the matter to the State legislature. Otherwise, about the admission of members of Congress. As it applies to Louisiana, every member of the State government will not be required to take the oath before mentioned, reached New Orleans.

"Gen. Banks wrote me that he was confident the people of Louisiana, if left to themselves, would reinstate substantially on that plan. I wrote to him and some of them to try it; they tried it, and the result is known. Much has been said, and is being said in getting up the Louisiana movement. As to sustaining it, my promises is out, as before stated, but as bad promises as I make, I reserve the right to break, if in any case I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest. I have not, yet been convinced.

"I have been shown letters on this subject supposed to be written by persons in a rather unprepossessing position in a letter which I confess regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question whether secession is right or wrong, for or against the Constitution, and for or against the Union. I will venture to say that this does not distress them at all. They consider it a fixed fact, and conceive that the only question left is, whether they shall remain in the Union with their old relations to the negro, or go out of it. I would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret to learn that I have found professed Union men exceedingly active in this matter. I have purposely forborne any public expression upon it, as it appears to me that question has not been, nor yet is, practicable in the present state of the public mind. If I say it thus remains practically immaterial, I could have no effect other than to embitter the controversy, and good for nothing at all. We shall succeed if we can, first or last, put the right proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to these States, is to again get them to that proper relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but in the highest degree probable, that this can be done consistently with the Constitution and the Union, and I believe each and every one of these proposed States have been and are now necessary to the Union. Then, with finding themselves restored as before, they had been already. Let us all join in doing acts necessary to restore proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing acts necessary to restoration, he brings forward or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."

### Exchanged Prisoners at Vicksburg.

NASHVILLE, April 11.

A large number of our prisoners from Andersonville, and other rebel dens of torture, are now coming into Vicksburg. An agent of that city reports that a terrible explosion on the railroad bridge. Seventeen persons were slightly wounded. The passengers were rescued by the steamer Boxcord. The Kentucky is on her aft sand.

The river continues at a stand, with two feet over the shoals

## THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The new British Minister has arrived.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The railway share market opened with a strong rise in Erie, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Pittsburgh coal and miscellaneous list was lower. Governments strong and scarce. The amount of gold bearing interest bonds offered for sale has never been so light during the war. State stocks higher. Railroad bonds and bank stocks firmer. The gold market was firmer to-day, with an advance of two per cent. over the average of yesterday. Petrole in 91; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27; Cumberland, 51¼; Quicksilver, 68¾; Mariposa, 15½. Market not very active, but steady.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 11.

Flour dull, but firm. Wheat firm at $1 69½ for No. 1. Corn firm at 69@70c. Highwines, $2 16. Provisions dull. City packed mess pork, $34 00@35; unpacked country mess, $25 50; dry salted shoulders, $12@12 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls flour, 7,000 bush wheat, 50,000 bush corn, 35,000 bush oats.

A HIGHLAND MIRACLE.—Most people who know Strathspey intimately are aware of a tradition being current among the "Men of Duthil" from time immemorial that there once was an unparalleled interposition of Providence in causing the waters of the Spey to separate, affording a passage on dry ground to those who carried the mortal remains of "a certain woman" to their last resting place; "men," by request of one of their number deceased, are about to erect a scheme near the place where a passage was effected, bearing the following wonderful inscription, which, save a correspondent, we had the pleasure of reading on the stones in English and Gaelic. The following is the English version: "Erected at the request of the late William Grant Stock, for a memorial of a signal manifestation of Divine power in dividing the water, and causing a passage while the remains of a certain woman were carried over on dry ground."

## VERY LATEST.

## OUR VICTORIES.

REJOICINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Buildings Brilliantly Illuminated.

Speech by President Lincoln.

Order for a National Thanksgiving Being Prepared.

Honor Due to Grant and His Army.

The Question of Reorganization

Special to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Executive Department, including the President's Mansion, was illuminated to-night. Thousands of persons repaired to the Executive Mansion and the President responded to a unanimous call, appearing at the upper window. He said: "We must this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The expression of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, give hopes of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expressions cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a National Thanksgiving is being prepared and will be promulgated duly.

"Nor must those whose border part gives us cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parceled out with others. I myself was near the front and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news from that part, but no part of the honor for the plainer section is mine. To General Grant, his skilful officers and brave men all credit is due. The gallant navy stood ready, but was not to reach to take an active part. By these recent successes, the reinauguration of the national authority, reconstruction, which had a large share of thought from the first, is pressed more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty—unlike a case of war between independent nations, there is no treaty or conclusion to which to refer. No one man has authority to give up rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with, and proceed from organization and disarmament, hoping for less of still additional embarrassment, that we loyal people may differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner, and measure of reconstruction. As a general rule, I abstain from reading reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked to a controversy. I may depart from this rule in order specially to notice the recent misrepresentations touching the supposed agency of myself and others in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State government of Louisiana. In this, I have done just as much and no more than the public knows.

"In my annual message of December, 1861, and in every subsequent one, I have stated that a plan of reconstruction, which I promised, if adopted by any State would be acceptable to and would be supported by the Executive. I mentioned no State by name, nor meant to. I mentioned no State by name, nor meant to. I suppose that was not only a plan which might possibly be accepted and also distinctly pointed out that I would be glad to see adopted. It was not for me to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance submitted to the then existing Cabinet, and was by it unanimously approved. The Cabinet was not embarrassed by it. One of them suggested that I should then and in that connection apply the Emancipation proclamation to the States and parts of States wherein that proclamation did not apply. I did not think it best to

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.


☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the Newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

### The People of the South--Not the Leaders

The occupation of the rebel leaders is gone forever. Not the slightest consequences attaches to them now, except as to their guilt. Peace is not to be made with them, but with the people of the States. There exists in the South as little motive to count them in, as in the North. Betrayed and well-nigh ruined by them, the Southern people will not feel themselves specially called upon to ask terms for the leaders. They have no friends. They have no power. They are fugitives whom nobody cares to protect. By casting the leaders out the Southern people dispose of the only serious obstacles to peace. Their crimes are too great to be excused; and by permitting justice to take its course, by returning themselves to the Union and their obligations, the people of the South will evince a spirit that will be reciprocated to the fullest extent, and will cement the Union stronger than ever.

Neither side has anything to do with the leaders except to punish them. It would be as unwise for the South to attempt to shield them as it would be for the Government to let them off and overlook the crime which constitutes their great guilt.

Happily there are no serious difficulties now besetting the question of peace. The leaders being out of the way, we come to the people direct. It is the legitimate result of destroying the military power of the rebellion. Before that was accomplished the leaders stood in the way, and all dealings were with them. How plainly do we see now how unwise it was to think of treating for peace before the time had come. How dishonorable seems now the proposition to purchase peace with millions of money, or in any other way, save by asserting, as it has been asserted, the supremacy of the Government! We are to have peace and a restored Union at the right time and in the right way. Every principle involved has been fully established. *The war has been fought through to the end.* We see now how miserable would have been the end had it been reached in any other way. Truly may it be said it is worth all it has cost.

### Disbanding the Army.

Peace henceforth is to be the standard. The business and financial affairs of the country are being shaped according to it. It is the new level to which everything must speedily conform. After the experience of the last four years crowded with events that have bewildered ourselves and the world, it is difficult to comprehend that this is really so. We have conquered the rebellion, and there is no enemy. The disbanding of a large part of the army will very soon become a necessary consequence. The arts of peace will again be our study. Necessarily the pending draft will be suspended; there being more than enough in the ranks now to answer every demand. The war is closing under circumstances that will dispense with armies of occupation. The civil soon will supersede the military law; and although here after our standing army will be larger than it was before, hostilities will no longer afford it active employment—at least within our borders. If, in the course of events, the dignity and rights of the Republic should call for the display of our military powers elsewhere against a foreign foe, we would be relieved from the dreadful consequences we have experienced during our civil war. We would be all the more united, for the moment it came to that, a common pride and glory would effect every trace of former division. But there is no reason for expecting a foreign war at present. It is not among the objects that loom up in the immediate future; though, it must be admitted the prospect is not absolutely clear. Whatever ground there may be for apprehending hostilities with other countries, we do not suppose it constitutes sufficient reasons for retaining in the field the whole of our present army. We conclude, therefore, that many of our brave boys will shortly know the meaning of "three years or during the war."

### Drawing Conclusions.

It is to be hoped that England and France—more especially England—will accept the news by the next steamer as conclusive, and establish the fact, that this country has the ability and disposition to take care of its own concerns. It has been the favorite idea of John Bull that Brother Jonathan was fond of swaggering, but was not up to the great things of first class nations. We suspect neither England nor France will be disposed to decide itself in this way hereafter. We fancy we see both of them cogitating over the news by the Saturday's steamer. We fancy we see them reviewing the war, and fixing the status of the United States as a military power, estimating the probable result of a contest with us, and weighing the reasons for treating us with civility. We have been to a rather severe school of training for the last four years, and whoever says we have not been apt scholars deludes himself. If we had condescended before, we have learned to buck it up. Unlike some other nations, we have come out stronger than we went in, and so lusty that it will require more to keep ourselves within the bounds of peaceable relations than it would to redress wrongs which have been suffered to stand over as a matter of book account. The truth is, England and France should make up their minds that they have not properly understood us. But they are privileged to draw their own conclusions.

### Just in Time.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the new British Minister, has arrived at an opportune moment. First impressions are said to be most lasting. On this theory, Sir F. is not likely to become biased in favor of the rebel cause, or have occasion at some future day to disabuse his mind of sanguine expectations of its ultimate success. It is said he comes prejudiced in favor of the South. If such is the fact, he ought, perhaps, to be commiserated; for, just at present, a more miserable object does not exist than a John Bull who has taken stock in the rebellion. Sir F. comes backed with the old idea of "belligerent rights" to the South. If the thing was an insult to us in the outset, it is anything but reputable, or a comfort to England now. We enjoy it. It is a decision extremely relishable with the other good things on which we are feasting.

England made haste to recognise the JEFF DAVIS concern as having the "rights of belligerents." If Sir F. can enjoy the sarcasm of the idea, in connection with the present status of the bogus Confederacy, no one will object. About the only thing "belligerent" JEFF. can boast of, or Sir F. can "recognise," is a couple of Anglo-rebel pirates, fitted at British ports, armed with British guns, manned mainly by British subjects, and carrying the British flag as a lure, in its work of piracy. Indeed, these pirates ships are about all that can be said to be left of the Rebellion. What "rights" they have are purely British. As for JEFF., his sole remaining right is to hang himself. We repeat, Sir F. has come over at the right time.

IF SOME enterprising publisher would collect from the London *Times*, for the past four years, the predictions in behalf of the rebellion, he would have the materials for an extremely entertaining book. We wish it might be done. In England there is a class who would not care to buy: we mean those who, on the strong assertions of the *Times*, invested in the rebel loan. We have not the slightest idea they would be glad to be thus reminded of their folly. By them the loan and the *Times* are probably regarded with about equal favor.

"EXHAUSTING THE RESOURCES OF STATESMANSHIP."—The idea has received a practical illustration within the past ten days. It has been proven that the moment for statesmanship was when the resources of military leadership had been first displayed. That done, statesmanship had an easy task. The giant slain, there was nothing to be done but to carry out his carcass.

DISAPPOINTED TORIES.—It is related that on Monday, the 3d of April, in one of the public places of New York, just as a rebel sympathizer was offering a thousand dollar wager that the rebel capital could not be taken by Grant, one of the sharp young Bohemians who sell newspapers and deal in oil stocks, offered him consolation in the shape of "Extra sir—Richmond is taken." Like this, only on a larger scale, will be the chagrin of the English aristocracy, who have shown so much hatred to the United States since the work of suppressing treason was forced upon us. And so much anxiety to falsify and hide the truth. It will be an instructive sight to witness the effect upon them of the late Union victories. We are curious to know the next expedient of these baffled and detected tories.

### Meeting of Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Allegheny City met yesterday in Allegheny. The Moderator, Dr. McLAREN, opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. Mr. SHIELDS was chosen Moderator for the ensuing six months.

The following members were chosen Commissioners to the next General Assembly, to meet in this city in May, viz:—Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT and Rev. E. E. SWIFT, Ministers, and Hon. R. MCKNIGHT and W. G. JOHNSTON, Ruling Elders. Rev. Drs. MCLAREN and MCABOY, and Messrs. T. H. NEVIN and A. CAMERON were appointed their alternates.

The following minute was adopted in relation to the decease of Rev. Dr. SWIFT:

The committee appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the feelings of the Presbytery, in view of the decease of Rev. ELISHA P. SWIFT, D. D., respectfully present the following:

We humbly express our grateful acknowledgements to the King and Head of the Church for the able, faithful and long continued labors of our venerable and beloved father, his dutiful servant. We express our delighted assurance that our dear co-presbyter has entered, after his half century of ministerial toil, into the rest that remains to the people of God. We miss and mourn our kind and loving father. His wise but unobtrusive counsels will be heard no more in our meetings, his benignant and beaming countenance will be no more seen. A great man has fallen in death. A good minister of JESUS CHRIST has ascended to eternal life. We sorrowfully mourn our bereavement; we sympathize with the family, the church and the community in which he so long held an honored place, and in which his decease has occasioned so profound a grief.

And we would by this providential dispensation impress, with a renewed freshness and depth, on our own hearts, the monition of our Divine Savior, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh." Our beloved father was found waiting for the coming of his Lord. In the full possession of his faculties, and in the vigorous exercise of faith, with the word of God in his hand, he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus on the 3d inst., April, 1865.

DR. SWIFT was born in Williamstown, Mass., on the 12th of August, 1792, and graduated at the College in the same town in 1813. His theological studies were pursued in the Princeton Seminary, where he graduated in 1816. After laboring for a short time, in the State of Delaware and in extensive missionary explorations, he became the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, where he ministered for fifteen years; and afterwards he was for thirty-one years the beloved and successful pastor of the First Church, in Allegheny.

### A Splendid Engraving.

RITCHIE, the celebrated New York engraver whose beautiful picture of "WASHINGTON and his Generals," is so much admired, has been engaged for several months upon a large engraving in line and stipple from CARPENTER'S painting of the "Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet." The plate will measure twenty-one by thirty-two inches, and will be in all respects, the most finished work of the kind ever executed in this country, and one that will reflect honor upon American art. It will be ready in January of next year, when it will be furnished only to subscribers. The agent for the exhibition of the painting, at 68 Fifth street, has already received subscriptions from many of our citizens. His list of subscribers embraces some of the most distinguished names in the country, including President LINCOLN and the past and present members of the Cabinet. The late EDWARD EVERETT heads the Boston list, on which appear the names of CHARLES SUMNER, Governor ANDREW, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GEORGE THOMPSON and a host of others well known in the various departments of art, literature and theology. Such a picture should decorate every loyal house in the land, it being a beautiful and truthful record of one of the greatest moral acts ever consummated since we became a nation. Those who intend subscribing for this engraving should act promptly, as the exhibition of the painting closes this week.

### Return of Virginia to the Union.

There are hopeful indications that Virginia may play as important a part in restoring the Union as she did in the attempts to destroy it already steps have been taken in favor of reunion, and the proof is abundant of a wide-some sentiment promising the best of results. A correspondent, in relating his personal experience, declares that he spent two of the happiest hours of his life in full and free conversation with some of the most thorough and radical Union men in the country; men of weight and position, whose faith has never wavered for an instant, and who, slaveholders as they are, demand that Virginia shall be taken back into the Union, "under the Emancipation Proclamation;" that no vestige of the rebellion shall be tolerated; that the usurpation, State and Confederate, which has wrecked the country, shall be crushed out for ever in respect; that the State government must be organized anew, by a convention of the people as soon as that can be properly effected, and the State and its inhabitants thoroughly purged of treason in every shape. The same writer goes on to say:

Such sentiments, in this strong form, exist here to a far greater extent than has yet been conceived; not alone among the poorer classes, but among the educated leaders and other influential circles, where may be found men who have never lost faith in the Union; who have steadily and unflinchingly upheld its flag; who greeted the old flag with tears of joy. They are men of the John Minor Botts school, and they are the leaven which shall leaven the whole lump here in this venerable old commonwealth of Virginia. They will delight to assist the people treated with such magnanimity, but they have felt too deeply the iron heel of despotism to permit the amnesty of the prominent leaders of the rebellion. It is hardly necessary to mention the names of the most prominent of these great men; one were I to do so, many of your readers would at once single them as of the most sterling character.

In addition to this, there is another element, no less thoroughly Union, but ready to talk and talk about the best terms of reconstruction. When the President was here on Tuesday, a committee waited on him, headed by Judge Campbell, of Alabama, and late Assistant Secretary of War, and also late Peace Commissioner, and asked him what were the best terms he could offer to Virginia—what plan of action must the people adopt to secure reconstruction on the most favorable terms? The President wrote on a slip of paper, without address or signature: *That the Emancipation Proclamation must stand*; that in all other matters the people *would be treated with liberality*; that passports might possibly be granted to the Governor, members of the Legislature, or any other public men to come to Richmond to decide the destiny of Virginia.

This little document was the basis of a private conference held this afternoon at the office of the *Whig*, at which were assembled Judge Campbell, General J. R. Anderson (the Pledged Rebel), and the following members of the State and city Governments: Messrs. Mayo, Marshall of Fauquier, Garrison of Accomac, and Messrs. Ingram, Hall, Burr, and Scott, of the House of Delegates; Joseph Mayo, Mayor of the city; Wm. Thomas, City Auditor, and Messrs. Walker, Burr, Saunders and Seidl, of the City Council. There were also a few prominent Union citizens present. Mr. Anderson was called to the chair, and Judge Campbell stated what he had obtained from the president. The meeting was intended to be private, and I have not been able to learn fully what transpired, but I believe it is proposed to send four commissioners to General Lee with the terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and see if he can be induced to cause the Richmond State Legislature is convened to delineate and decide the fate of the State, and that the village of Charlottesville be made neutral ground, where to convene the Legislature and deliberate.

This project contains several impracticable features, and does not express the views of the thoroughly loyal people here, who declare that "Billy" Smith, the present Governor, is a far worse rebel than Jeff Davis himself, and that he must be repudiated, and the Legislature with him, for both were elected, not by the people, but by a terrible despotism under which no freedom of choice could be exercised. But even such signs are vastly encouraging, though the confidence of our great victory should never be marred by any compromise, when there is an absolute majority of Union men here in the city of Richmond to-day.

### Trade with the South.

The Boston *Bulletin* says:—We trust, however, this Gordian knot relative to trade regulations,—which has so puzzled both the executive and the judiciary, and been made worse by every attempt to compromise between conflicting views of private interest and public policy,—has at last been cut by the triumph of the Union arms. The time has passed, probably, when a renewal of commercial intercourse with that principal seaboard cities of the South, and the populations immediately dependent on them, can have the effect to encourage rebellion or strengthen the hands of those who still hold out in their resistance to the national authorities. We believe that the time has come when such intercourse between the people of the North and South may not only be safely permitted, but should be encouraged as a powerful agent in healing that *exitale cordiale* and good will between the two sections, without which a mere compulsory Union maintained by force of arms can be hardly worth the sacrifices made in this sanguinary war to achieve it.

But this trade, if it is to have any beneficial effect, and not degenerate into an odious monopoly, must be free to all the people of the North, and be conducted on similarly free and equal terms as regards the people of the South, without respect to their political antecedents. It is by ever intended to give the Southern people a chance to recover their loyal standing, we must not be too exacting in these trade matters at last, to forget and ignore the distinction of original Unionists and Secessionists among those who have honestly submitted to the course of events, and encourage them in the path of duty and productive industry as good citizens.

The New Ironsides is now at the Philadelphia navy yard, being repaired.

## Our Washington Correspondence.

### The News of Lee's Surrender in Washington—Great Rejoicing—A Rebel Theatrical Attraction—Convalescents Being Sent North—Strike on Passenger Railway—Cheaper Living in the Capital.

[*Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10, 1865.

The past week has been spent by the good people of this city in regular old-fashioned Carnival and Bachanalian revelries and sports. Every one did just as he had a mind to and no one had aught to say against it. If a man felt like getting on a "high," he got on it, and his next door neighbor assisted him, and when neither was able to assist himself the police did him a gentle way by assisting them home, and they assisted some as high as three and four times in one night. The glorious news (and which all consider an end to the war) of the surrender of Lee and his entire army, received this morning, was the means of renewing the scenes of the past week on a more extensive scale than ever. At five o'clock in the morning a salute of four hundred guns was fired from Franklin Square, causing the good people to jump from their beds and fairly cry with joy. All the departments are closed, everybody is out with flags and badges, and at this writing the firing of a thousand cannon from the hundred forts round the city are belching forth such awful peals, as to make every house in the city rattle with joy.

Some people murmur at the leniency shown by Gen. Grant. They will show his wisdom and forethought in this matter, as in all others undertaken by him since the commencement of his military career.

Among the theatrical attractions of the city is the band of the 14th Va. rebel regiment of A. P. Hill's corps, captured at Petersburg, now performing at Grover's theatre. Their music is not of a very modern date, but embraces rebel airs, such as "Down in Old Virginia," "Dixie's Land," &c., which they have learned to perfection. Since the commencement of the war they have been in service, and were never allowed to perform any of the old national airs. Their performance last evening of "Yankee Doodle," and "Hail Columbia," the first time in four years, was greeted with tremendous applause.

All convalescents in the hospitals in and around Washington, who are unfit for field duty, are being rapidly sent to northern hospitals to make room for the wounded now arriving from City Point.

Nearly all the drivers and a number of conductors on the Metropolitan City Railway refused on Saturday to take out their cars, alleging as a reason that "spotters" had been placed over them. Their places are being filled by others. Since this company has raised the fare to seven cents none of the cars carry their horse in the morning before breakfast, and after the hour to walk, unless they have a great distance to go, rather than submit to the increase at a time when everything is rapidly falling in price. On account of this increase the receipts of the company will fall far behind that of last month.

The exorbitant prices paid for living in this city have rapidly declined during the past week, and there is a fair prospect that in a few weeks hence we can again live as cheap as in any other city.

A notice is posted at the War Department stating that "no passes are granted to Richmond under any circumstances." The mails run daily between the two places.

S. C.

### General Intelligence.

When Mr. Lincoln heard that Weitzel's negroes had taken Richmond, he said: "Well, the people in Richmond have been wanting black soldiers for some time past, and now they've got them."

The Burlington (Iowa) *Argus* says: "The Petroleum excitement in Iowa is increasing. Companies have been formed in Des Moines and Lee counties, with capital sufficient to give the subject a fair investigation."

The famous Belle Boyd seems to have come to grief in England. A pitiful statement appeared in the papers a short time ago, to the effect that she had been turned penniless out of her hotel, the landlord retaining her luggage to satisfy her bills till. She was also said to have parted with all her jewelry, &c., and to be in a state of great destitution. This does not look well for the Southern ladies in London, or for their English sympathizers.

The march from Petersburg to Burkesville by Grant will rank among the swiftest and most remarkable of the war. The distance is fifty-three miles, and the march was accomplished in two days and a half. There have been larger marches of stated numerals, but that of Gen. Custer's brigade in April, 1862, which in one day marched from Catlett's Station to within sight of Fredericksburg, a distance of thirty-seven miles, will vie with it in respect; that the State government must be organized anew, by a convention of the people as soon as that can be properly effected, and the State and its inhabitants thoroughly purged of treason in every shape. The same writer goes on to say:

General Neff, a notorious character, has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with treachery, and ordered to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. A heavy fine for a vagrant to pay.

It is currently reported by those best acquainted with the intentions of the government, that Mr. Lincoln will shortly convene an extra session of Congress.

Reports have prevailed in northern cities for the last three days that National banks were buying gold to sustain the market and prevent the decline in gold. Natural result, recent victories.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston purpose to have a grand musical festival, commencing May 23, and continuing six days. The design is to have a class of six hundred and an orchestra of one hundred, the latter to be made up from Boston and New York, together with the best available talent in the country. The selections will be largely from the "Creation," "Moses in Egypt," "The Messiah," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." The occasion will be the commemoration of the semi-of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the ancient musical society. The proceeds will be equally divided between the Society and the Sanitary Commission.

Two gentlemen in a neighboring city, says the Zanesville *Courier*, recently loaded several cars with pork, destined for the Eastern market. After loading they were offered $5 per bbl, which they refused, but could not get over $25 or $30 per bbl. for it now.

In addition to the 500 guns of all caliber abandoned by the rebels when they evacuated Richmond, we have captured ten thousand stand of small arms in the city, with an immense quantity of powder stored and the military equipments of all kinds; a large quantity of sulphur, nitre, and unfinished work has also been captured in the government laboratories.

The Elizabeth Union League Regiment, Col David B. McKibbin, left Philadelphia, on Saturday for the front.

Mr. Alexander Herron, formerly of the Philadelphia and Charleston steamship line, died suddenly at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday last. He was a brother of Matilda Herron, the actress.

It transpires that the Republicans have carried Connecticut by over 10,000 majority with State Senate unanimous and almost all the House. No party ever swept the State so thoroughly before. All hail, the Nutmeg State—where shall we find a grater?"

### The Pope and the French Government.

A correspondent of the clerical journal *Le Monde*, writing from Rome, says that when Pius IX. was spoken to once more by M. de Sartiges upon the subject of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, he replied: "Very well, withdraw your troops; withdraw them even to the last man, if you like, and do not continually threaten. Do what you please immediately." The correspondent of the *Monde* does not comment upon this significant utterance, but gives them as affording a clear indication of the attitude of the Pope toward the French government. "In the opinion of Catholics," he adds, "such a convention of the Italian September creates insurmountable difficulties in the path of temporal power, and compels the Pope to exile himself again from Rome that he may not have to repress by force the riots which foreigners would incite, and that he may avoid being driven out by a second Italian invasion. And, however valuable may be the subterranean deposits of this section, in oil or other mineral wealth, there are no influences existing tending to confer any material benefits for the success of the Sirwell Company other than the most earnest desire for a transition of the Italian States from anarchy and power to a place of commercial and pecuniary influence to our race. And should the company ever embark their capital in the acquisition of other lands, those I have herein but partly described, are incontestably valuable for their mineral and timbrous wealth. And yet the Deep Hollow although a certain and valuable oil producing field, is not the richest in the county, or even in its class, within a moderate distance, and where practically deposits of oil have been proved, is in my judgment far from being the richest of the lands of this county, but the large flow of oil, and will be struck relatively at 150 feet, 190 feet, 240 feet and 280 feet, down to 450 feet from the surface of the earth to the rock and it is a question with me whether this Vanaped ravine may not have gathered within it, at a depth of say 600 feet, a flow of oil,

# The Daily Commercial

## A POET'S BIRTHDAY.

**Celebration of the Birthday of John Pierpont in Washington.**

The eighteenth birthday of Rev. John Pierpont, the venerable poet, was celebrated in Washington on Thursday evening, at the house of Mr. C. H. Morse. The *Chronicle* says:

"Upon the walls we noted the following inscriptions in letters formed of laurel and other evergreens, and beautifully bordered: 'John Pierpont,' 'Poet-Prophet,' 'Priest and Patriot,' and (a quotation from one of his works) 'May a crown, as his reward, be given him.'

"A series of presentations of gifts were made, among which was a beautiful ebony cane with a silver head, suitably inscribed and neatly carved; a gold watch, a magnificently bound photographic album containing portraits of some seventy-five of his friends, including many of the most distinguished people of New England.

"Mr. Morse then proceeded to read to Mr. Pierpont and his friends assembled the beautiful tributes of scores of his friends at a distance, sent to Mr. Morse in response to his intimation that the surprise party had been projected by a few of his friends."

Letters were received from Donald G. Mitchell, Richard H. Dana, Jr., L. Maria Child, Henry W. Longfellow, Charles Sumner, E. P. Whipple and William Lloyd Garrison. Poems were sent by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles T. Brooks, Mrs. Sigourney, William Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier and Elizur Wright. Some of these poems were as follows:

FROM DR. HOLMES.

Love, honor, reverence are the meed we owe
To him who, in the press of younger men,
Toiling with head, heart, hand, with tongue and pen,
Treads his firm pathway through the blinding snow,
Singing in cheery tones that long ago
Our fathers heard: not less melodious when
Ten winters lie on threescore years and ten,
And still life's unchilled fountains overflow;
Though paler seems the faithful watch-tower's light;
In the rich dawn that kindles all the day,
Still in our grateful memory lives the ray
Of the lone flambeau, blazing through the night,
Now while the heavens, in new-born splendors bright
Shine o'er a ransomed people's opening way.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

To John Pierpont, April 3, 1865.

FROM W. C. BRYANT.

*To the Rev. John Pierpont, on his Eightieth Birthday, April 3d, 1865.*

The mightiest of the Hebrew seers,
Clear-eyed and hale at eighty years,
From Pisgah saw the hills and plains
Of Canaan, green with brooks and rains.

Our poet, strong in frame and mind,
Leaves eighty well-spent years behind;
And forward looks to fields more bright
Than Moses saw from Pisgah's height.

Yet, be our Pierpont's voice and pen
Long potent with the sons of men;
And late his summons to the shore
Where he shall meet his youth once more.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

April, 1865.

FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

*To John Pierpont;*

Health to thee, Pierpont, tried and honest,
In Freedom's fight among the soonest,
Who still as Freedom's minstrel crownest
Her humble lays,
And like some hoary harper tunest
Thy hymns of praise!

Where now are all the "unco good,"
The Canaan-cursing "Brotherhood,"
The mobs they raised, the storms they brewed,
And pulpit thunder!
Sheer sunk like Pharoah's multitude;
They've all, "gone under."

And thou, our noblest and our oldest,
Our priest and poet, first and boldest,
Crowned with thy fourscore years, beholdest
Thy country free—
O sight to warm a heart the coldest!
How much more thee!

All blessings from the bounteous Giver
Be thine on either side the river;
And when thy sum of life forever
The angels foot up,
Not vain shall seem thy long endeavor
All wrong to root up!

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Amesbury, 3d mo., 1865.

Mr. Garrison wrote:

"Glory to God that we have been permitted to see the overthrow of slavery in our land, and the rebellion reeling to the earth. As I write, bells are ringing, bad guns firing, and jubilant shouts everywhere heard in the streets, at the tidings of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond.

"Through fiery judgment, what a salvation is to be wrought out for our nation! The future is glorious to contemplate, as the past has been sad and humiliating. With my kind regards to Mrs. Pierpont, I remain, dear sir, your rejoicing friend,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON."

Mr. Pierpont read a poem of his own, which was composed without reference to or knowledge of the kindly intentions of his friends.

## CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.—Yesterday we examined the burning of a new fluid in the ordinary carbon oil lamp. In brilliancy the light was fully equal and the flame as steady as that of the best gas burner, nor was there a single particle of offensive odor. It is claimed for the new fluid that under no circumstances can it explode the lamp, and that it can be manufactured and sold *cheaper* than any other now in use. But what will strike any one who will take the trouble to examine, is that a common lamp, *without a globe*, can be carried all through the house, no matter what the draft through it, and it will not "blow out." With that last fact established to find its way to a room with a carbon or camphene lamp but found himself in sudden darkness by a sudden whiff of wind. Nothing but the old-fashioned tallow candle can compete with the new fluid in this respect. The agent may be found at the Monongahela House for a few days. See advertisement elsewhere.

CORRECTION.—In the monthly report of the receipts for the United States Christian Commission for the month of March, published in the COMMERCIAL of the 7th inst., an error occurred which does injustice to the noble children of Blairsville. In the report as printed the word "Brownsville" is used instead of "Blairsville." Brownsville is a loyal place, yet we feel assurred that the little folks of that borough—who will ere long fill the places of the men and women of the present day—would not desire to pluck a single leaf from the chaplet which twines the brows of the whole-souled children of the pleasant village of Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa. The correction is cheerfully made.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—Col. R. A. Hawkins, of Knoxville, East Tennessee, is expected to deliver a lecture in this city in a few days on the Suffering and Loyalty of that region of country, the working of the Sanitary Commission and the Treatment of the Union Prisoners, of which he has had opportunities to observe. Col. H. was formerly of the 2d Tennessee Union cavalry, and comes highly endorsed by leading men. He is said, as a speaker, to possess the terseness and point of Parson Brownlow, without his coarseness, and never fails to stir to their depths the hearts of his audience.

RAIN—RAIN.—For the past two or three days rain has fallen almost incessantly, so much so that all attempt at early gardening has been frustrated. The ground is still cold and all kinds of tender seeds are better out than in it. Wait till the rains are over and the permanent warm suns of approaching summer come, then spade your gardens deep, prepare the ground properly and then plant and sow. Not till then.

IN SESSION.—The Presbytery of Allegheny City met in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, yesterday. The opening sermon was delivered last evening by Rev. Dr. Hodge, of the Western Theological Seminary. The attendance of ministers and elders is quite full, and considerable interest is manifested by the members of the denomination in the proceedings of the body. The Presbytery will be in session for several days.

### Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—(Before Judges Mellon and Brown.) The case of the Commonwealth vs. Alderman Strain, H. B. Childs and others, charged with riot on the first day of April last, still occupies the attention of this Court, and will not be concluded before noon to-day. It is a complicated case and as I was intimated at the time, would engage the best legal talent at the bar. The principal defendant, Alderman Strain, ejected his tenant, a Mr. Buckhart, out of which grew a difficulty, and a suit for riot. The case is being tried by Messrs. Marshall, M. Swartzwelder and John Mellon, for the prosecutor, and Thos. M. Marshall, W. C. Moreland and Jno. R. Large, for the defence. The jury will go to the jury to-day, and the verdict will be looked for with interest.

THE rage for golden hair, which is now the ruling mania in Paris, turns out to be no Imperial novelty after all. Firenzuala, in his treatise on the Beauty of Women, *Della Bellezza delle Donne*, says, as though there could be no question about it, that the proper color of a lovely woman's hair is golden. The Venetian women, so says Vecellio, were accustomed to anoint their hair and then sit upon the housetop, allowing the rays of the blazing sun to stream down upon their heads in the hope of catching that golden tint so loved by artists and immortalized by Titian, Paul Veronese, and Bonifazio But tastes vary. The Greeks, if we are to believe Anacreon, preferred *purple* hair—probably a shade of very dark brown approaching black. The ancients were so fond of purple as to perplex us by the freedom with which they use the very word. We can understand purple in the sea and the purple sea, but are a little bothered by the purple swans that Horace writes about. We have black swans in many parts of the South, but none exactly purple. Purple hair may be produced by a bad style of dyeing. Some old young folks are sometimes seen thus phenomenally adorned, but the purple light of love they then present is by no means like the bloom of young desire,

There has been a reiterated statement that the British Cabinet would reject these claims on the ground, mainly, that the rebel vessels were not armed when they left the English dock-yards, but the belief here is that the demands will be fairly if not fully acknowledged.

### Important Law Case.

In the case of Mrs. Dorethea Rawson against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before Judge Peckham, in New York, some very important points were decided. Mrs. Rawson was traveling on the road at the time of the collision with a coal train, September 4th, 1861, and a trunk containing $1,000 worth of clothing and jewelry, was burned, in consequence of the baggage car taking fire. She brings the suit to recover the value of the property. The Company resisted on the ground of non-liability for extra baggage, and also on the ground that she should have made a special contract for the safe carriage of such valuable property.

Mr. D. M. Porter, as counsel for the plaintiff, contended that the catastrophe which resulted in the destruction of the property in question was caused by the grossest carelessness, and the most wanton recklessness of life and property; that even admitting the point claimed by the defendants, namely, that they were not liable for the safe carriage of extra baggage, and that they could limit their liability by a printed notice on the ticket, still the law holds them responsible. In that event it would be contributed by the most obvious principles of the laws relating to bailees. If, as in this case, gross negligence could be shown, the bailee, although reward, is liable. But this was not a naked bailment; the pay for such transporting the trunks was included in plaintiff's fare; moreover, the notice on the ticket limiting the value of the weight of baggage was no contract, and the defendants could not avail themselves of it as such. To constitute a valid contract requires at least the meeting of two minds. There must be two consenting parties, both of whom must understand the subject matter of agreement. In this case the plaintiff had testified that she did not see the printed notice on the ticket. As to the point whether the trunks were baggage within the meaning of the term as understood in business circles—if it was not baggage what was it? certainly not merchandise, but it was such traveling baggage as the plaintiff, considering her wealth and circumstances in life, and the nature of the journey she was making, had a right to take with her, and the defendants should be held liable if they did not treat it as ordinary baggage. The Court took substantially the same view of the law, and the jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been celebrated, and, in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used. Besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles at 50 cents. oct8-1y

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PITTSBURGH THEATRE,**
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night but two of the young and popular actress,

**ETTIE HENDERSON!**

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the five act domestic play, translated from the German, entitled

LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Amri, the Little Barefoot.....Ettie Henderson
Act 1st—The Brother and Sister. Act 2d—The Wedding Festival. Act 3d—The Suitor at the Farm. Act 4th—The Love of Barefoot. Act 5th—The Trial of the Barefoot.
Song.....Fanny Burt.
To conclude with the
MAID WITH A MILKING PAIL.
In rehearsal—"Naiad Queen" and "Streets of New York."

**CONCERT HALL.**—FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 12th, LEA'S Grand Parlor Opera and Serio Comic Troupe!! consisting of sixteen talented Artistes!

Cards of admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Saturday afternoon—Grand Matinee. Tickets to all parts of the hall 25 cts.; Children 10 cts. apr12-1t

**CITY BILL POSTER.**
JAMES THACKREY,
**160 Pennsylvania avenue.**

Merchants and others wishing large or small showbills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. feb20-1y

**Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,**

**U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.**

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK** published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $200,000 00 |
| Circulation | 200,000 |
| Due Depositors | 1,666,366 19 |
| Dividends unpaid, payable on demand | 280 00 |
| Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law | 3,372 38 |
| Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors | 4,000 00 |
| Profit and loss since November 28th, 1864 | 15,512 59 |
| | $2,089,861 16 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $903,888 35 |
| Due by Banks and Bankers | 239,181 74 |
| Due by Banks (special), payable in gold | 8,480 45 |
| Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank | 79,300 99 |
| Re-ittances from Banks in trans t, (cash) | 56,259 94 |
| Drafts and Checks | 46,457 28 |
| U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes | 104,141 00 |
| U. S. Treasury Notes | |
| U. S. 5 20 Gold Bonds | 603,671 20 |
| U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds | |
| | $2,089,861 16 |

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

*City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:*

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN,
CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
ap4-1f NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH ET. W. AND C. R. W. CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1865.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th instant, the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the quarter ending March 31st instant, was declared, payable, free of government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer, to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. WENSLOW, LOWNES & CO., No. 32 Wall street, of shareholders registered at New York.

The transfer books will close March 31st instant, and will reopen April 17th prox.

By order of the Board,
mh28-15d2 P. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

**No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.**

I would invite the attention of owners and dealers in anything in the marble line up to all and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.
mh28-6m R. A. COLVILLE.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The undersigned having sold their Warehouse at Oil City, Venango county, Pa., hereby give notice that the partnership heretofore existing between them, under the name and style of JOHN BURGESS & CO., ceased from and after the tenth day of February, 1865.

JOHN BURGESS,
JAMES BENNEY, Jr.,
W. J. YOUNG.

**STEEL & BAILEY,** STOCK BROKERS, Wilkins HALL,
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.

**Rates of Commission.**

Oil Stocks selling at $2 and under.....1¼ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and up to $2.....1½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $1 and up to $5.....2½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $5 and over.....½ of 1 per cent.

**ASTROLOGY.**—Ladies and gentlemen are you in trouble? wronged, or disappointed in love? Consult Madame DEVILLE'S, at the Scott House, corner Irwin street and Duquesne Way, room No. 25 (for one week only) being tried. Madame DEVILLE is a natural born Seeress and tells the past, present and future. In Love, Money or Business, she was never known to fail, and often bring a recalcitrant husband an wife, maid and lover that have long been separated. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1 00. ap6-6t

**GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.**

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas.: H. HONSOHER, 331 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. ERDCHWEITS, Canton, O. se19

1865. **DIARIES.** 1865

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
nov11f Corner Wood and Third Streets.

**PRODUCE.**

150 bbls. No. 1 Salt.
20 do. Green Apples.
60 do. Cider.
Prime Tierce and Keg Lard and new Bacon.
In store, and for sale by
COOK, BROS. & CO.,
ap10 12 Smithfield street.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The firm of PHILLIPS & BEST Glass manufacturers, is this day dissolved. The name of the firm may be used by either of the partners, but only in the liquidation of the firm's business.

W. M. PHILLIPS.
Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1865.—mh28-1f

**E. S. MORROW,**
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER.
feb No. 114 Fourth street

## WANTED.

**WANTED**—An energetic young man wants a situation as CLERK, &c., writes a good hand, and could assist at the books or as clerk in a hotel or on a steamer. Address
T. M. LEE,
april 29 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

**WANTED**—TEN GOOD WHITE MEN TO do work in a DINING ROOM, in a hotel in this city. Apply to
J. D. LOGAN,
apl0 3t 41 Sixth street, below Smithfield.

**WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH,** A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, while we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap10-4wd&tiw

**WANTED**—A MASTER CARPENTER to take charge of the repairs and superintend the erection of new buildings, placing of machinery, etc. None but fully competent and accustomed to the management of hands, a permanent situation and good wages will be given. Address by letter, giving name, age, reference and salary expected,
THE PENNA. SALT MANUFG COMPANY,
ap1-6t Natrona, Allegheny Co., Pa.

**WANTED**—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the
PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap6-1f 82 Third street.

**WANTED.**—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## MEDICAL.

**PARK & BRILL,**
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,**
**Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.**
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
**White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.**
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory,
**No. 77 Federal Street,**
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

**CHAS. H. SUPER,**
**Druggist and Pharmaceutist,**
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

**J. BENDER & CO.,**
NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Samsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

**DALTON'S**
**FAMILY**
**KNITTING MACHINES**
**PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.**

After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection RARELY IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.

**THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE,**

Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.

They will readily knit

**Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,**

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
CAPS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c

Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a single stitch to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and little or hand work of any kind.

**More Work can be accomplished in one day on one of these Machines than can be done in two months by hand.**

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.

They are capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other knitting Machine in existence.

Young women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing as certain of furnishing within full, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.

**To Publishers of Newspapers.**

One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.

For further information call at the SALESROOM,
**No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting.

**E. P. CARPENTER,** General Agent,
For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ja10-12t

**GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.**—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co., have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and nineteen Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. Wesubmit a few of the many favorable notices of the press:

"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and has been for years. Their reputation and fair dealing have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Port Water, Mich., Oct. 21, 1864. "They are doing a large, and we believe, fair dealing articles purchased from them just as represented."—Daily Courtland Democrat, Courtland, N. Y. "Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 29, 1864. "Their Watches are furnished by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 29, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of the best materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. All goods furnished are warranted as represented to be."—Times, Wellsville, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864. "Honest in their dealings."—Daily Courtland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 29, 1864.

We offer the best of sets of the following articles, viz: 20 Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches, $80 to $150; 20 Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches, $35 to $90; 50 Gents' Heavy Massive Silver Watches, $20 to $30; 200 Diamond Rings, $50 to $100; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $15 to $30; 3,000 Gold Lockets, Slides and Charms, $4 to $8; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $5 to $10; 2,000 Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains, $5 to $20; 7,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, $4 to $10; 5,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches, $4 to $8; 3,000 Gold Pens and Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $4 to $10; 10,000 California Diamond Rings, $2 to $10; 7,500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, 14 carat Gold, consisting of Breast Pin, Jewelry, Cameo, Pearl, &c., $4 to $15, 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $4 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, $2 to $6; 5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups, $5 to $20; 3,000 Silver Castors, $15 to $30; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, $20 to $50.

Messrs. T. & H. Gaughan & Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and dealers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of WATCHES and JEWELRY, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations hereinafter named, and in order that their goods may be placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the certificate you will learn what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth as there are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, and when remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, N. Y. mh31-1m

**COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.**

PITTSBURGH, April 5, 1865.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY (12th day of April at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 8th to Monday the 10th of April.

By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT,
ap5-td Secretary.

## TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of

**Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,**

Mason county and other grades Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dare manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

## SEWING MACHINES.

**A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.**

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $50 They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charle Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
d22-1y Agent.

**ERNEST AXTHELM,**
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for FLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se28-1y

## DISSOLUTIONS.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers
GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

**WEYMAN & BRO.,**
(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
**Tobacco Manufacturers,**
**No. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,**
ja2-1f **PITTSBURGH.**

## BOOTS AND SHOES

**REMOVAL.**

We have removed to 63 MARKET STREET, and will open our new stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

On Monday, April 10th, 1865. The patronage of our friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
apl1 SOUTH & ROSS.

**GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.**

**A Full and Complete Assortment**
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

**JAMES BOWN,**
**136 Wood street,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
**IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,**
For Sinking
**OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.**

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

**WELL BORERS**
furnished at
**Lowest Cash Prices,**

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| ANVILS, | HATCHETS, |
| BELLOWS, | SAWS, |
| VISES, | SQUARES, |
| SLEDGES, | CHISELS, |
| HAMMERS, | WRENCHES, |
| SHOVELS, | PLANES, |
| PICKS, | LEVELS, |
| AXES, | NAILS, &c. |

ROPE, LEATHER AND
**Gum Belting, &c.,**
All of which I have only in store. ja28-3m

**PITTOCK'S,** PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,

ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS,
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS,
DIARIES FOR 1865, DIARIES FOR 1865,
DIARIES FOR 1865, DIARIES FOR 1865,
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY,
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY,
POCKET BOOKS,
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
fe3-1y

**FOR SALE—**
200 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
100 bbls. Buckwheat Flour.
50 Sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
40 bbls. White Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
50 " Refined Sugars.
100 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels
For sale low, by
**C. H. ORTH & CO.,**
Produce and Commission Merchants,
fa17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

**DEEDS,**
MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and
ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANKS
Printed and for sale by
**W. S. HAVEN,**
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood streets.
mh81

**AGENTS FOR**
ABENDROTH BROS.
Cast Iron Drain, Water and Smoke Pipes, Elbows Tees, Return Bends and Branches, of all descriptions. For sale at the lowest prices.
Oil Well Tools, Tube and general supply house for Oil Wells.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
ap4-3md No. 110 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FOR SALE—**
ONE NEW UPRIGHT DRILL.
In course of construction, one 6 by 14; one 7 by 16, and one 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINES, with LOCOMOTIVE or FLUE BOILERS.
For sale at
**M. DARRAGH & CO'S.**
ap4 Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

M. WHITMORE. C. H. WOLFF. G. J. DUFF. T. H. LANE
**WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,**
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. my1

**SUGAR CURED HAMS.**

Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef, For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
fe1-1f Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

**AMERICAN WATCHES.**

ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

**VINEGAR.**

**H. REDENBACH & SONS,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

**CHARLES HAGARGE & CO.,**
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**PAPER, RAGS, &c.,**
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side,
*PHILADELPHIA, PA.*
de13-1

**DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.**

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.
IRA B. McVAY,
ja30-tf Treasurer

**PRODUCE—**
50 bbls. Green App
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO
ja25 Nos. 126 and 128 Second street.

**TOBACCO.**

Spun Roll,
Navy Plug, and ½ lbs.,
Fives Lump,
For sale at
**R. & W. JENKINSON'S,**
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe23

**PRODUCE—**
1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
2 kegs " Lard.
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
f22 141 Water street.

**OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.**

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec9-6m

## DRY GOODS.

**GREAT SALE**
-OF-
**DRY GOODS!**
STILL CONTINUED AT
**J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,**
**No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts**

CALICOS for 12½ sold formerly at 25 cents.
Do. " 16 " " 37½ "
Do. " 22 " " 45 "
Do. " 25 " " 50 "
MUSLINS in proportion.
A large stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS closing out cheap.
Now is the time to buy as goods are now at the lowest point. ap11

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

**JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,**
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
**NEW SPRING GOODS,**
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
**Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.**
mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

**GLOVES AND MITTENS.**
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
**Gloves and Mittens,**
In full stock, at
R. H. PALMER'S,
no22 84 Wood street.

T. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
**WILSON, CARR & CO.,**
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
**Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,**
94 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley.
se21 PITTSBURGH

**CARPETS.**

We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley
**ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND RUGS,**
Imported by ourselves, including
**NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,**
never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
**At the lowest rates to be found in the market.**
**OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,**
**23 Fifth street.**
ap7

**SOMETHING NEW.**
**Metal Hydrometers.**
That will not break or get out of order.
FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the acclimated trade of deal

**N. HOLMES & SONS,**

**BANKERS,**

**No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.**

Buy and sell at Market rates—
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. 6 Seven-Thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
and all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ap15


# Finance and Trade.

## BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. HANNA, PRES'T. | JAS. McAULEY, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

**Meets Daily at 10 o'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 11, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, '81 | 107 5 | 107 75 |
| U. S. 5-20's | 107 25 | 108 00 |
| U. S. Certificates | 98 00 | ..... |
| Connellsville Railroad 6's | 74 25 | ..... |
| Steubenville R. R. Scrip (Contractors) | ..... | 52 00 |
| Monongahela Insurance Co. | ..... | 42 00 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. | 65 00 | ..... |
| Connellsville R. R. | 9 00 | 12 75 |
| Connellsville do (interest) | 12 75 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. | 8 00 | ..... |
| Mereh'ts' and Manufact'rs Bank | ..... | 75 00 |
| Dalzell | 5 00 | ..... |
| Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Company | ..... | 9 00 |
| Columbia | 55 00 | ..... |
| Phillips | ..... | 4 00 |
| Oil Basin | ..... | 9 00 |
| Eldorado | ..... | 1 25 |
| Oil Creek and Cherry Run | 8 75 | ..... |
| Cherry Run Central | ..... | 1 75 |
| Tarr, Story and Cherry Run | ..... | 95 |
| Merchants' | ..... | 50 |
| Ritchie | 90 | ..... |
| Cherry Run & Pit Hole | 80 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh & Philadelphia | ..... | 1 80 |
| Cherry Run & Pittsburgh | 95 | 1 20 |
| Ohio Valley | ..... | 2 00 |
| Paxton | ..... | 4 50 |
| Ross | 1 65 | 1 75 |
| Rynd Farm | ..... | 3 20 |
| Great American | ..... | 4 00 |
| Phoenix | ..... | 1 00 |
| Fuller Reserve | ..... | 80 |
| Hemlock | ..... | 1 15 |
| Allegheny Central Oil Co. | ..... | 1 50 |
| Culbertson's Run | ..... | 1 75 |
| Meadow | ..... | 1 60 |

## Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

The stock market assumed a better tone today, and looks more settled. Caldwell, 5; Dalzell, 6¾ to 6; Eldorado sold at 1; Maple Shade, 18 to 19; Mingo, 3¾; St. Nicholas, 3⅝; Gold 147. Money quite easy.

TUESDAY, April 11—P. M.

Since the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army, a strong conviction pervades the public mind that peace has really dawned, and instead of any panic being produced by the inevitable decline in the price of all values, a more confident tone is the result. There is such a jubilant feeling at the thought of the war being over, that the decline in prices seems too insignificant, and not to be complained of by any loyal merchant. Trade and commerce show definite signs of revival, and the prosperity which was predicted would follow the close of the war is about being realized. Business is beginning to move in its accustomed channels. Our leading merchants are boldly meeting the exigencies of the season by liberal concessions to the views of buyers The wheels of commerce, once started into activity, will continue to revolve, and will thus gradually bring our commercial affairs into a healthy condition. Lower prices will create demand and stimulate consumption. The profits acquired by our merchants during the era of high prices will be doubtless diminished, but not to any extent which is likely to embarrass them. The regular consumption of the country continues about the same as usual, and the large trade to supply the same affords ample profit in the future to those who are engaged in it. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the worst is now past, and that better times are in store for our business men.

—No improvement in this market yet in oil stocks. On 'Change the attendance was slim, and sales equally so. Pittsburgh and New York was sold down to $1 60 by a party who is in close quarters with the principal officer of the company. What's up? Is it a bear—or has the well of which there was so much promise, given out? The sales were as follows:

100 shares Pittsburgh and New York.....$1 10
100 do do do ..... 1 10
100 do do do ..... 1 06
200 do do do ..... 1 05
100 do do do ..... 1 05
100 do Rose ..... 1 25
250 do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run..... 85

—The quotations at the calling of the list this evening were mainly merely nominal.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny and Pittsburgh | 9 00 | ..... |
| Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum | 1 70 | ..... |
| Caldwell and Philadelphia | 6 00 | ..... |
| Central Bank | 1 05 | ..... |
| Cherry Run Central | 1 50 | 1 90 |
| Cherry Run and Blood Farm | 1 45 | ..... |
| Cherry Run & Pittsburgh | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Quarry Run & Pit Hole | 80 | 85 |
| Columbia Oil Co | 58 00 | ..... |
| Culbertson Run | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Federal | 1 05 | ..... |
| Great American | 4 00 | ..... |
| Hemlock | 1 30 | 2 25 |
| Morse Neck | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Iron City | 60 | ..... |
| Lincoln Oil and Mining | 1 10 | ..... |
| Merchants' | 50 | ..... |
| Ohio Valley | 1 90 | 2 50 |
| Oil Basin of Phila | 9 00 | ..... |
| Oil City and Phila | 2 00 | ..... |
| Oil Creek & Cherry Run | 4 00 | 4 80 |
| Paxton | 4 25 | ..... |
| Phoenix | 90 | ..... |
| Phillips | 4 00 | ..... |
| Ritchie | 57 | 65 |
| Rynd Farm | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Shirk Farm | 1 00 | ..... |
| Tack Petroleum, of N. Y | 2 10 | 2 50 |
| Western Pennsylvania | 3 00 | ..... |

Stock sales on Tuesday evening, April 11th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice, by A M'Ilwaine, auctioneer:

| | |
|---|---|
| People's National Bank | $103 00 |
| Citizens' Bank | 85 75 |
| do do | 85 62 |
| do do | 85 50 |
| do do | 85 38 |
| Iron City Bank | 80 00 |
| Bank of Pittsburgh | 71 25 |

—Petroleum, like most new discoveries, has brought work to the Patent Office. In the last six months of 1864, thirty patents were issued for boring drills, devices for removing paraffine and other obstructions from the veins of the rocks, new methods of pumping and raising oil, of lining oil barrels, etc., to say nothing of the almost countless adaptations of petroleum to manufacturing purposes. There is an endless variety of processes by which rock oil is converted into dyes, scents, etc., and many of these inventions are held secret. A large number of applications for patents yet remain at the office unexamined, and fresh applications are constantly pouring in, indicating that the present year will be even more prolific of inventions in this lucrative field than the last.

**Stock of Sugar in Boston.**

We note an improved demand at the reduced rates, especially for the raw article. The stocks are fair for the season; but many buyers appear to think the bottom has been touched, and at the close, with more business doing, the downward tendency has been checked. Sales of 400 boxes Cuba, Nos. 8 to 12, mostly No. 12; 75 boxes No. 13, at 12½c; 200 boxes white at 16c; 112 hhds Surinam at 10¾c; 600 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 10¾@12¾c; 270 hhds St. Jago at 10⅝@10¾c; 330 baskets Batavia at 11½c, less 2 per cent. Refined Sugars are selling at 17¾@18c for crushed, powered and granulated, and 15½@17c for coffee crushed.

The stock of sugar in first hands April 1, as made up by John A. Emmons, broker, was as follows:

| | 1865. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba yellow, boxes | 5,691 | 3,753 |
| Cuba Muscovado, hhds | 7,277 | 867 |
| Manilla, &c., bags | ..... | 5,000 |
| Box baskets | 658 | ..... |

—*Bulletin.*

**Stock of Coffee in Boston.**

The market is dull, with large stocks, especially of East India, in the hands of importers, and prices are nominal at 33@33c for Java, and 27@29 cents for St. Domingo common and Cape.

The stock of Coffee in first hands, April 1, as made up by Hall, Bacon & Co., brokers, was as follows:

| | 1865. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Domingo common, bags | 2,136 | 80 |
| Do. Cape " | 1,156 | — |
| Bahia " | 400 | — |
| Ceylon " | 187 | — |
| Sandwich Islands " | 135 | — |
| Singapore, pockets | 15,000 | — |
| Java " | 14,000 | 5,000 |

The stocks in first hands, in New York, as reported by Messrs Scott & Son, April 4th amounted to 151,942 packages all descriptions. —*Bulletin.*

**Philadelphia Hay and Straw Market.**

During the past week 553 loads of hay and 52 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, North Seventh street. The supply was abundant, and prices ruled at about the rate last quoted. Best quality Timothy hay sold at $1 60@1 65 per 100 lbs. Mixed and inferior at $1 40@1 50. Straw sold at $1 55@

**Cincinnati Provision Market.**

April 11.

The Provision market remains depressed. We heard of sales of bulk Meats made yesterday at 13@13c for Shoulders and Sides, loose. They would not bring any more to-day. Mess Pork sold at $27, on the spot, and also at $27 deliverable May 1. Lard is quoted at 17c, though buyers are not free to accept the figure. Bacon is inactive, and only nominal at he o d figures.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

Business in all its various departments continues dull. Trade seems to be a secondary consideration since the reception of the news of the surrender of Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, and business generally has been neglected. Sales of the leading articles were restricted. In a short time there will be a general celebration, after which event business will open up and trade revive. The weather for the past two days was very unfavorable for out door transactions. We have been visited with steady rains. Our rivers are again rising with plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. On the wharf trade was dull. Freights to the various ports being limited, boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. Among the arrivals were the Pine Grove, from St. Louis, with a large trip, one item being 1,500 barrels of flour for the East. She will return this day to Cincinnati, at 4 p. m. The Minerva came in from Parkersburg with a fair trip of freight and passengers. She will return at noon. The Julia, for St. Paul, was detained by the weather. She will get off this day for certain. The Maggie Hays leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. Persons going that way will be well cared for. The Emma Graham, for Zanesville, had a good trip, as usual. The Edinburg is the Cincinnati racket for this day. She has good accommodations. The fine packet Minneola will load in turn for Cincinnati. The steamers Leonidas, Glide No. 3, and Nevada, are awaiting their turn to load. The Brownsville packets continue to do a large business both ways. A large number of persons in search of oil territory are crowding to the Fayette county oil regions. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. They were of a limited description.

ASHES—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers, and prices were too unsettled to quote correctly, and we omit them. The market contains a fair supply.

FLOUR—The market has exhibited no change for some time past, the sales being entirely on a local character. The supply in the market is ample for all ordinary occasions, whilst the receipts by river and rail fully keep pace with the wants of the city trade. Large sales could not be effected at the asking rates. Holders takes matters coolly, and are not disposed to force transactions. The rates from store by the dray load were: Extra Family, $9.00@9 50, while certain brands were held above these prices.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has been inactive for some time past, and occasionally there is an inquiry for a choice lot for export. The supply being ample, the order is easily filled. The nominal rates are: Apples, 10¾@11¢; Peaches, 28c.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand, we allude to a prime article, while inferior was dull and not wanted. We notice sales of 18 packages of choice at 36@37c, and 40 tubs at 35c per lb.

SEEDS—Were in better demand, particularly certain descriptions. Sales of 10 bushels clover at $4 50; timothy held at $6 00; flax nominal at $1 50.

POTATOES—There is an improved demand for a choice article of peach blows. Sales of 60 bushels at $1 10 and 20 bbls do, at $3 50@3 60 per bbl.

EGGS—The week's sales, up to this time, have been fair, among them were 50 bbls in lots at 18c, 18a and 20c. The principal demand was for export East. We notice large receipts by the river.

CHEESE—The market ruled steady with a good local demand. Sales of 75 boxes western reserve at 22@23c.

GRAIN—Dull for all descriptions. Prices have a downward tendency. The prices of to-day are no criterion of what they will rule at to-morrow. Oats; sales of 600 bushels at 80c. Corn still drooping and prices irregular. We quote them. Wheat, Barley and Rye are without demand, and worth what they will bring.

HAY—The market remains inactive, with more sellers than buyers. The only operations reported for some days were lots ranging from 100 to 5,000 lbs, to supply immediate wants of the city trade, at the following figures: Shoulders, 18c; ribbed Sides, 19@19½c; sugar cured Hams, 20@21c. Country parcels sold at over prices.

GROCERIES—The market was about as unsettled as ever. We omit prices.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

Business in the oil way was not very active. There still exists a considerable difference of opinion between the views of buyers and sellers in regard to the price of oil ranging from 1¾@2c. per gallon. Could this little difficulty be arranged, the sales would no doubt be liberal. On the Allegheny landing trade was brisk. The shipments to the oil regions were large. The boats that departed were crowded with passengers. A dispatch from Oil City, dated last evening, reports oil steady at the mouth at $6 50@7 00 per barrel. Prices at the wells are according to location. The only arrival was the Leclaire No. 2, with a fair trip. The departures include the Ida Rees, Urlida and Petrolia No. 2. The receipts of oil since our last report reach 1,592 barrels. The market at this time, contains a fair supply of Crude. Refiners are not disposed to purchase at present prices. They have made up their minds that the price will be lower. Time only will determine that fact. Refined oils have been neglected for some days. The sales were only in a small way to meet the wants of the local trade, with an occasional order for a round lot for the West. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL.—We have no changes to notice in this article, either as regards prices or demand. The sales were only in a small way. Buyers would purchase liberally at 20c, in bulk, while on the other hand, sellers would like to obtain about 22 cents for the raw article. The operations were 110 bbls, at 22c, packages returned, 175 barrels do at 21½c; 50 bbls do, same figures; 175 bbls do at 21c; 100 bbls delivered in same, at 21½c; 100 bbls returned.

REFINED OIL did not seem to be wanted. Buyers were shy, and prices were altogether nominal, aree at 68c for bright; not apper to be wanted, just at this time. The unsettled state of the Eastern money market is said to be the cause.

TAR—The demand was limited; prices, however, have undergone no change, viz: $8 25@8 50.

CAPTHA—Prices were the same as previously noted, viz: Bonded, 23c, and Free, 43c per gallon.

**Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.**

| | bbls. | | bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Bly | 94 | J. Wilkins | 127 |
| Fisher Bro | 422 | A. C. Duncan | 70 |
| McKelvey & Miller | 287 | Clarke & Co | 79 |
| W. P. Logan | 246 | D. H. Kelly | 240 |
| Total | | | 1562 |

**Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.**

GOING EAST.

S. McMahon & Co., 50 bbls Refined for Baltimore.

Petrona Company, 70 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 185 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

**Philadelphia Cattle Market.**

April 11.

Beef Cattle are in good demand this week, and prices have advanced, owing to the light receipts. About 1,600 head arrived and sold at from 22@24c for extra, 18@21c for fair to good, and 16@17c ₰ lb for common, as to quality.

The following are some of the particulars of the sales:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 128 | Owen Smith, Western | 19 @21 |
| 71 | P. M'Fillen, Western | 20 @24 |
| 20 | A. Kennedy, Lancaster Co | 19 |
| 62 | J. S. Kirk, Lancaster Co | 20 @23 |
| 75 | P. Hathoway, Lancaster Co | 20 @23 |
| 40 | J. M'Fillen, Western | 19 @22 |
| 25 | E. M'Fillen, Penna | 18 @20 |
| 102 | M. Gilman & Co., Western | 22 @24 |
| 46 | R. Main, Western | 15 @20 |
| 60 | Gust. Shomberg, Western & Lancaster | 21 @23½ |
| 93 | Martin Fuller & Co., Western | 18 @22 |

Cows—Are in demand at full prices, with sales of about 100 head at from $30 up to $55 for Springers, and $40@85 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep—Prices have declined about 1 cent per lb, and the market is dull; about 4,000 head arrived and sold at from 10@12½ cents per lb., gross.

Hogs—Are unchanged; 900 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $17@18 50 the 100 lbs., net, as to quality.

**Louisiana Sugar Crop.**

According to the New Orleans *Price Current* the sugar crop of Louisiana has become reduced to a mere trifle, compared with the amount produced previous to the war. By way of comparison it states that the total crop for 1861 2 was 459,410 hhds; that for 1864 5, 6,755 hhds, a falling off of 452,655 hhds. These figures are not estimated merely, but the true returns from all the plantations cultivated as gained with great care by the planters themselves, or other reliable authorities. The molasses crop is estimated at about 19,000 barrels, which exceeds the usual allowance of 70 gallons from 1,000 barrels of sugar.

In regard to the condition of affairs the *Price Current* says that the sugar houses, steam engines and other costly machinery, must inevitably go to ruin unless liberal facilities are accorded to planters to enable them to reclaim the plantations now going entirely to waste.

**Stock of Molasses in Boston.**

The market is very dull for this article, with large receipts of new crop, and with buyers holding off, prices have still further declined. Sales of 100 hhds Cuba sweet at 45c; small lots Cuba Muscovado at 55@62½c; 500 hhds Porto Rico at 70c. cash. In distilling, nothing done.

The stock of Molasses in first hands April 1, as made up by A. P. Pennilman, broker, was as follows:

| | 1865. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba clayed, hhds | 3,131 | 200 |
| Cuba Muscovado, hhds | 2,267 | 841 |
| Cuba sour, hhds | 200 | ... |
| Total | 5,098 | 1,041 |

**Toledo Market.**

April 10.

There was no movement of Grain to report to day. There was a light inquiry for Wheat, and few offerings, at figures above the views of buyers. A lot of amber Michigan was offered at $1 49, but $1 48 was the highest bid that we heard. There was no inquiry for Corn, and none offering. Oats were in demand, in a small way, but none on the market.

**New York Hop Market.**

Choice qualities are firmly held and are in small supply. The demand is fair for home consumption. Other grades are dull and heavy. We quote at 20@25c for prime old, 30@40c for fair to choice new crop, and 45@50c for extra lots.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, April 11.

Money easy at 6 per cent. Sterling dull at 108¾@108¾ for first class bankers' bill's. Gold firmer and rather more doing, opening at 146¾, advancing to 147¾, and closing at 146¾. Government Stocks more active and firm. Stocks heavy. U. S. 6's, '81, coupons, 108¾; 5-20's, coupons, 108¾; do, new issue, 108¾; 10-40's, coupons, 99¾; Missouri 6's, 68; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates 27¾; New York Central 100; Quicksilver 68¼; Mariposa 16¾; Erie 69¼; Hudson 106¾; Reading 107; Michigan Central 107; Michigan Southern 69¾; Illinois Central 103¾; Pittsburgh 71½; Northwestern 31½; do Preferred 61½; Rock Island 95½; Fort Wayne 93.

**New York Gold Market.**

NEW YORK, April 11.

The speculative quietness in gold continues, though for custom house and export purposes the demand is steady at 146@146¾.

**New York Petroleum Market.**

NEW YORK, April 11.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 35c; refined, in bond, 52½c; refined, free, 57c.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, April 11.

Cotton more active and firmer at 34@35c for middling. The Government auction sales of 3,000 bales went off as follows: Good middling; 21½@21¾c for barely middling to middling; 19¾@19¾c for good ordinary to low middling, and 18@18c for ordinary to good ordinary, all payable in gold. Flour dull and 10c lower; $7 85@8 85 for extra State; $8 45@8 60 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $8 65@9 00 for trade brands, the market closing dull and declining. Whisky closes dull and drooping; Western, $2 15@2 17, closing at $2 15@2 16. Wheat dull at $1 60 for choice spring; Amber Michigan, $1 80; Rye dull at $1@1 10 for Western. Barley heavy and decidedly lower; Ohio, $1 75, an outside price. Corn heavy and 2@3c lower; sales 16 400 bushels at $1 35@1 40 for new and old mixed western. Oats quiet, at 89 for western. Wool dull. Coffee dull. Sugar active and steady. Cuba Muscovado 10@10¼. Molasses quiet; sales by auction of 100 hhds Porto Rico, at 54 @55. Pork firmer; more doing; $27@27 25 for new mess, closing at $27 25 cash, and $24 50@24 75 for 1863 and '64 do., closing at $24 75 regular, $21 50@21 75 for prime, and 26@26 50 for prime mess; also 2,750 barrels new mess for April and May, sellers' option 27@27 50, and 1000 bbls prime mess, June, $27. Beef steady at 12@16 50 for plain mess, and $18 50@22 for extra mess. Beef hams heavy, at $18 50@22. Cut meats in moderate request at 14½@14¾ for hams; 13¾@14¾ for shoulders, and 13¾@14¾ for bacon. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut 14¾@15. Lard firmer, at 15¾@18. Butter in moderate demand at 12@16 50 for Ohio, and 20@35 for state. Cheese quiet, at 14@22.

**New York Cattle Market.**

NEW YORK, April 11.

The current prices for the week, as well as the markets, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEEF CATTLE— | 1st qual., ₰ head | $24 00 | @25 00 |
| | Fair to good qual. | 18 00 | @17 00 |
| | Common | 18 00 | @17 00 |
| | Inferior | 16 00 | @17 00 |
| COWS & CALVES— | 1st quality ₰ head | 60 00 | @65 00 |
| | Ordinary | 50 00 | @75 00 |
| | Common | 40 00 | @50 00 |
| | Inferior | 30 00 | @30 00 |
| VEAL CALVES— | 1st quality ₰ lb | 11½ | @13 c. |
| | Ordinary | 10½ | @11½c. |
| | Common | 11½ | @12 c. |
| | Inferior | 10 | @11 c. |
| SHEEP & LAMBS— | Extras, ₰ head | 15 00 | @18 00 |
| | Prime | 12 00 | @14 00 |
| | Ordinary | 11 00 | @12 00 |
| | Common | 10 00 | @11 00 |
| | Inferior | 9 00 | @10 00 |
| SWINE—Heavy | Corn fed, ₰ lb | 12½ | @13½c. |
| | Light and medium | 12 | @12½c. |
| | Still fed | 11 | @11½c. |

The receipts of the week were very light, and in view of which, the market was decidedly firmer, and prices 1@2c higher, and those who could spare stock of water collected for want of proper drainage.

The receipts of cattle at this point for the week and last week were as follows:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Beeves | 2 641 | 4,812 |
| Cows | 140 | 214 |
| Veal Calves | 2,393 | 1,749 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 17,792 | 25,000 |
| Swine | 3,432 | 6,417 |

**Detroit Iron Market.**

April 10.

Market firm at the recent decline. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bolter hammered | 10½ | Massillon | 65 |
| Sheet, No 18 to 24 | 8½ | Juniata pig, net | 80 |
| Ame Russia sheet | 27 | Scotch pig, net | 65 |
| Com bar, iron | 5½ | Nail rods ₰ lb | 14@15 |
| L. shape bar, ₰ lb | 5@6 | Boiler rounds | 7 |

Nails—Prices steady. 10, $6 50; 8, 6 75; 6, 7 00; 4, 7 25; 3, 7 75;—cut spike $ 00; clinch nails, 8 75, net cash.

Steel—American blister, 18c; English cb, 16@ 28c; German, 26c; cast-steel, 33@35c; spring and sear, 16@18c.

**Gunnies in New York.**

Gunnies are inactive and prices are nominal.

STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1.

| | Bags. | Cloth |
|---|---|---|
| In New York | 4,300 bales. | 35,572 bales. |
| In Boston | 700 | 8,869 |
| Total | 4,998 bales. | 44,472 bales. |

**Louisville Tobacco Market.**

April 10.

The market is quiet, with, however, fair sales at the warehouses. Prices remain about the same, and we quote as follows: Damaged, 3@5 00; trashy lugs, 4@4 50; common do, at 5@6 00; good lugs, 6@7 00; common leaf, 7 50@8 50; good do, 9@11 50; fine do, 12@20; and extra at 21@30. The sales at the auction warehouses during the week have amounted to 279 hhds.

**Cincinnati Tobacco Market.**

April 11.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were as follows: 8 hhds and 25 boxes, viz: 5 hhds Virginia: 1 at $4 50, 1 at 7 75, 1 at 8 75, 1 at 9 12½, 1 at 12 50; 3 hhds and 25 boxes Ohio seed leaf and Virginia at prices ranging from $3 to $11. Receipts light.

## River Matters.

**Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats**

ARRIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Telegraph | Bloughter | Brownsville. | |
| Franklin | Gallatin | Brownsville. | |
| Fayette | Speers | do | |
| Gallatin | Carlile | do | |
| Glide | Irwin | Elizabeth. | |
| Minerva | Gordon | Parkersburg. | |
| Pine Grove | Hamilton | St. Louis. | |

DEPARTED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. | |
| Fayette | Speers | do | |
| Gallatin | Carlile | do | |
| Jas Rees | Irwin | Elizabeth. | |
| Telegraph | Bonglet | Brownsville. | |
| Emma Graham | Stull | Zanesville. | |

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were from nine to ten feet water in the channel and rising. We had steady rains for the past two days.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at 11 a. m.

THE favorite steamer Julia, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, being unavoidably detained leaves this day positively for St. Louis and St. Paul. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE pretty steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Ainsworth, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Passengers would do well to bear this in mind.

THE fine steamer Pine Grove, Capt. Hamilton, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has good accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. The first Clerk is Mr. R. H. Kerr, an officer we take pleasure in recommending to our friends.

THE first class passenger steamer Maggie Hays, Capt. D. L. Hendrickson, is now loading in turn for St. Louis and intermediate ports. This boat was built expressly for a packet between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. She was fitted out and furnished in the best possible manner, Capt. Hendrickson being a favorite with travelers and shipping we expect to see her depart with the best trip of the season. The first clerk is Mr. J. D. Young, an officer who has no superior in his department. Success to the Maggie Hays and her attentive officers.

**Cincinnati**—By the mark at the Waterworks, the river has fallen six feet and four inches during the 48 hours preceding 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time there was 23 feet of water in the channel.

Arrivals—Armenia, from Pittsburgh, for St. Louis, with a fine trip of freight and passengers.

There was but a slight amount of business transacted on the wharf yesterday. The markets were unsettled, and almost every one was rejoicing over the defeat of General Lee.

VOUCHERS.—Parties holding vouchers are particularly interested in the following telegram:

April 10.

*To George F. Davis, President Chamber of Commerce*:—The Secretary of the Treasury is exerting himself to provide funds to meet the claims on the Quartermaster's Department, and is paying those who are willing to receive Government bonds. I am not aware of any other measures that can be taken to discharge the Government indebtedness. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The New York, of cornfield notoriety, passed Evansville at one o'clock yesterday.

Tom St. Nicholas, of the O., M. & T. Company, will inaugurate the new line by starting for Louisville this evening.

Mr. D. L. Bean, river reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, remains in a very low condition from a severe attack of fever.

The *Enquirer* of the same date, says: Major General Brooker intends sending two pieces of artillery down on our wharf this morning, for the especial benefit of our river reporter friends. There was quite an exciting time yesterday, all the boats ringing their bells.

The new Louisville mailboat United States will be ready in about two weeks.

**Louisville.**—Monday's *Press* says: The river was falling fast yesterday, with barely ten feet water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous 48 hours it had receded 4 feet at the wharf and 12 feet at Portland. On the falls last evening there were barely 7 feet steamboat water in the Indiana chute and 8 feet water in the pass.

The Cumberland at Nashville was rising again on Friday night, with fully 9 feet water on Harpeth Shoals Saturday. The arrivals at Nashville were the Melnotte, Leni Leoti, and Guiden, from the Ohio river, and the Emma, from the Tennessee.

COAL ARRIVED—Two BARGES SUNK.—On Saturday the Collins arrived from Pittsburgh with a tow of coal, and descended the falls for Cairo and Memphis, and early yesterday morning the Star, with nine barges, the Warner, with 4 boats, the Tom Rees, with 7 barges, the Leopard, with 2 barges, and the Dolphin, with 4 boats in tow, all arrived with coal. The coal of the Leopard belongs to the government, destined for Nashville, and the others are destined for Cairo and Memphis, excepting portions of the tows of the Tom Rees and Warner. The latter returned to Pittsburgh yesterday.

The Star, on her way down, soon after leaving Pittsburgh, ran ashore at Lafael Island, where she lost two of her barges, which were swamped and sunk. The accident was unavoidable.

Freights—River freights we quote as follows: Pound freight to New Orleans, $1 00; flour, $1 50. Nashville—Barrel freight, $1; flour &c., $1 25. To Memphis—Pound freight, 75c and flour $1 25, and other freights in proportion. To Cincinnati 25c and to Pittsburgh 50c per 100 lbs.

**Nashville**, April 9.—The Cumberland is falling slowly, with eight feet on the Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear.

**St. Louis**, April 9.—Arrived.—Joe. Fleming, from Illinois river.

Departed.—W. H. Osborn for Orleans, and Silver Cloud for Louisville.

The river at this point still continues on the decline, having fallen in the twenty-four hours, up to noon on Saturday, seven and one-half inches, leaving a channel depth of twenty-one feet and three quarter inches above low water mark of 1863. The weather yesterday was quite variable, walking warm fires and overcoats very acceptable. Business in all branches continues to lag, but an improvement is fondly hoped for and soon expected.—*Press.*

**IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.**

**Imports per Ft. Wayne & Chicago R R.**—J Rhodes, 200 sks barley; J Mocrhead, 1 car animal; T U Jeffries, 1 car; Wilson Bowker & Co, 1 car ship stuff; J J Ruby, 1 car staves; Ren & Keil, 261 sks oats J Wood, 1 car metal; J Casebeer, 20 sks potatoes; T Jenkins, 9 bbls do; Hill & Co, 3 plows; Baisley & Co, 23 barrels apples.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—J G Colwin, 31 bags wheat; Mrs Weaver, 7 pkgs produce; W Hoffman, 19 sheep and 1 calf; Mrs Weaver, 7 pkgs potatoes.

**Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.**—Shoemaker & Lea, 100 bbls flour; Rhodes, 196 bags barley; L H Voigt, 55 sks and 90 bbls potatoes; Bingham & Co, 165 sks barley; Whitmore, M, D & Co, 12 bdls rakes; J C Buffum, 7 pkgs bottles; Adams & McKee, 17 bbls knobs; Jones & N, 12 do do; Hemphill, H & Co, 1 car staves; Young Tees & Co, 1 car hoops; 134 bags wheat; J S Liggett & Co, 148 do do; C & P, 640 sks wheat.

**IMPORTS BY RIVER.**

**St. Louis.**

PER PINE GROVE.—B L Fahnestock, 1 box sundries; John Sheppard, 1 do do; Jones & Laughlins, 7 bbls screen iron, 5 pcs boiler, 1 bbl steel, 1 hhd do; G W Scott, 7 pkgs groceries; W P Beck & Co, 7 bbls flax seed, 5 do eggs, 6 sks rags; Clarke & Co, 1524 bbls flour, 968 sks hams, 214 green hides.

## FURNITURE, CARPET, &c., AT AUCTION.

—On THURSDAY MORNING, 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of Mr. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, on Penn street, a quantity of Furniture, carpets, &c., embracing large gilt frame French plate mirrors, walnut marble top centre table, do do bureau, do do sofa, do do side table, a fine reception chairs, hair and spring seat parlor chairs and rockers, what not, mahogany centre table, mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, mahogany and Walnut enclosed wash stand, walnut wardrobes, carved walnut bedsteads, spring bottom chairs, mahogany and walnut lounges, venetian and hair blinds, brussels three ply ingrain and rag carpets, large carpet for office, stair carpet and oil cloth, candlebras, fire irons, brass coal hods, fenders, queensware, kitchen utensils, &c.

ap12 JOHN McLELLAND, Auctioneer.

**AN ORDINANCE FOR THE BETTER** protection of streets, lanes and alleys and to provide against nuisances incurred from the use of water collected for want of proper drainage.

Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that no person or persons shall within the borough limits so excavate or dig upon their premises in such manner for any purpose whatever, in such way as to prejudice or in any way impair any of the streets, lanes or alleys or public ways in said borough.

SEC. 2. That no person or persons within the limits of the borough shall allow or permit any pool or pools of water to stand or rest upon their property or upon the property over which they have control, to remain in any condition from which offensive or gas may arise therefrom, so as to become offensive and disagreeable to the neighborhood.

SEC. 3. That all persons offending against the foregoing sections shall be liable on behalf of five dollars for each offense and every day of its continuance, which sums shall be recoverable as all debts of the like kind and accounts are by law recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the 4th day of April, A. D. 1865.

WM. S. SPRATT, Burgess.

Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk.

**AN ORDINANCE FOR LEVYING** and collecting a relief tax in the Borough of Manchester for the year 1865.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, in Council met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that there be levied and collected for the year 1865, from the persons and property made taxable by law, a tax of five mills on the dollar on the last county assessment, for the use of the borough.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1865.

WM. S. SPRATT, Burgess.

Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. ap10 3t.

**AN ORDINANCE FOR THE BORROWING OF MONEY.**

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester in Council met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that there be assessed, levied and collected for the year 1865, from the persons and property made taxable by law, a tax of five mills on the dollar, on the last county assessment, for the use of the borough.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1865.

WM. S. SPRATT, Burgess.

Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk.

OTTO KREBS.

## PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A.

**Pittsburgh Office, 81 Wood street.**

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS. PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

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R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

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R. H. PALMER. W. S. HAVEN.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

fe24 wed-tf

**JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,**

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Lands and Interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY on COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large